# The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 190. PITTSBURGH MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.


## The Daily Commercial.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

General Blair's Liquor Order.

THE COMMITTEE EXONERATE HIM.

HOW THE ORDER WAS FORGED

BITTER SPEECH OF GENERAL BLAIR

Serious Charges Against Sec'y Chase.

Why Fremont is in the Presidential Race

GENERAL BLAIR TO RESIGN AND TAKE COMMAND IN THE ARMY.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Duty on Iron Manufactures.

TAX ON TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Official Advices from Gen. Banks.

Passes to the Army Suspended.

Non-Combatants Sent back to Washington

*CASE OF SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND*

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

**The Blair Investigation Concluded.**

The unanimous report of the committee of investigation on the subject made to the House this morning, is a complete exoneration of Frank P. Blair. It states that on June 3d, 1863, Blair and eight members of his staff signed an order for a moderate amount of liquors, tobacco and cigars, costing, in the aggregate, not more than one hundred and fifty dollars; that the word each was interpolated into connection with each time, thus multiplying amount by nine; that the figure 2 was also inserted before five in one line, so as to make it read twenty five gallons of brandy each, making the whole two hundred and twenty-five instead of five gallons. That the words twenty-five boxes of canned fruits were added, and that the total amount of the bill was swelled to eight thousand, six hundred and fifty-one dollars. The committee further states that there is no reasonable doubt that the figures in question were made by Powers, and add that there was no violation of law on the part of Gen. Blair, in signing the order in question.

**Gen. Blair makes a Bitter Speech.**

Gen. Blair succeeded in obtaining, unawares, consent to speak, by the statement that he should remain there until the report could be printed in inveighing against M'Clurg. He spoke of him as having acted with coarseness and brutality incidental to vulgar minds, for which the Speaker called him to order. He apologized to the House for this and similar expressions in a former speech, but said he could never apologize to McClurg. He declared that he should have the forged order re-photographed and garnished with the portraits of the forgers and the dissemination of the forgeries.

The residue of the speech consisted of invectives against Secretary Chase, with which, after numerous attempts by the Speaker, Mr. Morrill and others to confine him strictly to the report, he was suffered to proceed. In the course of his remarks he read letters from various points embracing very serious charges against the Secretary of the Treasury. At the the close he charged that Mr. Chase's friends were running Fremont with a view of defeating Mr. Lincoln and securing Mr. Chase's nomination finally.

**Gen. Blair Goes West to Resign.**

It is understood that Gen. Blair leaves Washington for the West to-night, with a view of resigning his seat and resuming his command in the army.

**Report of Committee on Elections.**

The Committee on Elections again considered Mr. Blair's case this morning, and will probably reach a vote on Monday. There are now good grounds for believing the Committee will report that Mr. Blair is not entitled to the seat, but whether they will decide that his contestant (Mr. Knox) is entitled to the seat is another question. The question may be referred back to the people, as in the other Missouri cases.

**Tax on Iron Manufactures.**

Very little progress was made with the tax bill to-day. The House refused to raise the duty on railroad iron from three to four dollars, but made that on road iron re-rolled two instead of one and a half; that on bond, hoop and sheet iron four instead of three and a half, and that on nails, spikes, &c., the same.

**Tax on Mines.**

The paragraph imposing five cents per gallon on wine made of grapes was retained as reported, after numerous attempts to alter. The duty on all other wines not made from currants, rhubarb or berries, was raised from 25 to 50 cents per gallon.

**On Furs, Clothing and Precious Stones.**

That on furs from five to ten per cent., and that on custom made clothing, from three to five per cent.

That on diamonds and other precious stones, from five to ten per cent.

**On Tobacco and Cigars.**

The only changes in the tobacco paragraphs were as follows: On plug, twist and stemmed, and manufactured, thirty instead of twenty-five cents per pound. Cigars valued over ten and under twenty dollars per thousand, eight instead of seven dollars, over twenty and under forty, fifteen instead of twelve dollars.

**Official Advices from Gen. Banks.**

The latest official advices received here from Louisiana are dated at Alexandria, April 11th. They state that Gen. Banks would resume his march towards Shreveport on the 28th, to cover Gen. Steel's advance. This news comes via Cairo.

**Conviction and Sentence of Col. Fish.**

Col. Fish, late Provost Marshal of the Middle department, has been sentenced to be cashiered, to pay a fine of $5,000, and to be imprisoned one year in the Albany Penitentiary. He has been sent under guard to Albany. He was convicted, among other charges, of robbing the trunks of female prisoners in his charge.

**Supposed Capture of Col. Fessenden.**

It is feared that Col. Fessenden, son of Senator Fessenden, was wounded and captured by the enemy in the late battle in Louisiana. The telegraph mentions Col. Emerson wounded and captured, in connection with the losses of the Thirtieth Maine volunteers.

**Brig.-Gen. Fry.**

Col. Fry is nominated Provost Marshal General under the new law making that officer a Brigadier-General.

**Passes to the Army Suspended.**

An order was issued last night suspending all passes to the Army of the Potomac, in consequence of which this morning's train was stopped at Alexandria, and all persons not belonging to the army were required to get off. Several generals and eminent civilians not intending to take part in the approaching operations were thus left to make their way back to Washington.

**The Case of Surgeon General Hammond.**

The evidence in the case of Surgeon General Hammond closed yesterday, both on the part of the defense and prosecution. The Court, at the request of the accused, adjourned until Tuesday, May 3d, to allow him time to prepare his argument for the defense, which he proposes to lay before the Court in printed form. The Judge Advocate will then reply. The trial has been the largest and most extensive before a court martial in this country, the record filling thirteen volumes.

**Untrue.**

The statement that General Crittenden has been assigned a command is untrue.

**Tax Bill to be Passed Tuesday.**

The Committee of Ways and Means hope to push matters so that the Tax Bill may be reported to the House in the course of Tuesday and passed the same night under the previous question, which will cut of all amendments, except those adopted in Committee of the Whole.

**Loyal Governor's Proposition Accepted.**

The proposition of the Western Governors has been accepted by the President. The troops will be raised for one hundred days' service, and are not to be credited to the State on any draft.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS

The Late Battles in Louisiana.

Interesting Particulars.

The ENEMY'S FORCE 22,000 STRONG

UNION FORCES ONLY 18,000.

First Day the Rebels Come Out Best.

NEXT DAY THEY ARE ROUTED.

Rebels Falling Back to Shreveport.

GENERAL BANKS IN HOT PURSUIT.

Stirring News Expected.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.]

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, April 24.

**Specie Movements.**

Gold closed firmly at 77¾. The steamers for the week ending to-day have taken out $27,000 in specie. The exports for the coming week promise to be much heavier.

**Arrival of New Orleans Steamers.**

The steamer Mississippi from New Orleans, with dates to the 16th inst., has arrived. The steamer Evening Star was detained at New Orleans for dispatches. The steamer Star of the South, from New Orleans, has also arrived. No papers have been received by either arrival.

**Latest from New Orleans.**

The steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans, arrived at half-past five this evening, bringing one days' later news.

**Particulars of the Louisiana Battle.**

The *Times* correspondent, writing from the battle field at Pleasant Valley and Mansfield, on the 15th says: On the 8th and 9th inst. our troops made a stand in front of the enemy, who were then near a place called Mansfield this side of Shreveport. The enemy's force was twenty-two thousand strong, and were commanded by Gens. Smith, Walker, Taylor and Morton. Our troops scarcely numbered eighteen thousand, and were commanded by Gens. Banks, Franklin, Smith, Lee and others.

**The First Day in Favor of the Rebels.**

On the first day the rebels came out a little the best, capturing some eight guns that belonged to various batteries, and some one hundred and seventy wagons, which they carried away with them as trophies. Soon after the First Division, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, came up to our assistance, driving the enemy back, and night put an end to the fight. Our troops then fell back to Pleasant Ridge, leaving the sick and wounded in the enemy's hands.

**The Enemy Meet With An Unexpected Reverse.**

During the night the rebels were reinforced, pursued us and resumed fight next morning about 9 o'clock. By this time we had received reinforcements. The 16th army corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Smith, came up to our assistance, and took position on the top of Pleasant Hill. The 19th corps fell back, drawing the enemy after them. Gen. Smith then opened with his artillery and infantry, and slaughtered them terribly.

**Commencement of the Hot Work.**

Here the hot work commenced. It was in an open field, and the reader can well imagine the hard fought battle that ensued. Soon our troops received orders to fall back, in order to call the guns of the batteries into requisition. This was done in good order. Every man was to his post, and the place was cleared as if by magic.

**The Enemy Mowed down by Hundreds.**

As our boys made this move the enemy thought we were about to retreat, and rushed up to us with a hideous yell as though the day was theirs. But in this they were most egregiously mistaken, for no sooner had they arrived within thirty yards of the batteries of the 16th army corps, than the guns furiously opened upon them, mowing them down by hundreds.

**Our Forces in Possession of the Field.**

The Sixteenth and Nineteenth Corps were now engaged, and sent volley after volley into the enemy's line with a most telling effect. We have managed to capture three guns and seven hundred prisoners, and drove the enemy back some six miles and a half, we holding the field.

The rebel Gens. Walker, Taylor and Smith, and others, are falling back towards Shreveport, and Gen. Banks has been reinforced by the Seventeenth Corps and the Second division of the Nineteenth Corps, and is now after them in hot pursuit. At any moment you may expect to hear startling news.

The account by the New Orleans *New Era* concludes as follows:

**The Final Charge.**

"Now came the grand *coup de main*. The Nineteenth on arriving at the top of the hill, suddenly filed over the hill and passed through the lines of General Smith. We must here mention that the rebels were now in but two lines of battle, the first having been almost annihilated by General Emory; what remained having been forced back into the second line. But these two lines came on exultant and sure of victory.

"The first passed over the knoll, and all heedless of the long line of cannons and crouching forms of as brave men as ever trod mother earth, pressed on. The second line appeared on the crest, and the death signal was sounded. Words cannot describe the awful effects of this discharge. Seven thousand rifles, and several batteries of artillery, loaded to the muzzle with grape and cannister, were fired simultaneously, and the whole centre of the rebel line was crushed down as a field of ripe wheat that through which a tornado had passed. It is estimated that one thousand men were hurled into eternity or frightfully mangled by this one discharge.

"No time was given them to recover their good order, but General Smith ordered a charge and his men dashed rapidly forward, the boys of the Nineteenth joining in. The rebels fought and desperately back to the timber, on reaching which a large portion broke and fled, fully two thousand tarowing aside their arms. In this charge Taylor's battery was retaken, as were also two of the guns of Nim's battery, the Parrot gun taken from us at Carrion Crow last fall, and one or two others belonging to the rebels; one of which was considerably shattered, besides seven hundred prisoners. A pursuit and desultory fight was kept up for three miles, when our men returned to the field of battle.

"And thus ended this fearful and bloody struggle for the control of Western Louisiana"

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The first meeting of the enemy by our cavalry in the advance upon Shreveport, was on the 6th, when but a short distance from Natchitoches, and they continued skirmishing up to the 8th, when they were fifteen miles beyond Pleasant Hill, and about forty-five from Shreveport. The rebels had posted themselves in force upon both sides of the road our cavelry must pursue. At noon of that day there was heavy fighting. Our cavalry commander sent back to obtain infantry support, but the force of the enemy was not actually known, and only two or three brigades of the 13th army corps were sent forward, one brigade at a time, supposing that they would be ample to keep them back, but they were insufficient. The fighting which lasted from half-past four p. m. till dark, was very heavy. We lost considerable, and the enemy captured two live guns, part of the Mercantile Battery of Chicago, and an Indiana Battery, and our wagon train. This was about the result of the first day's fighting.

On the 9th, our forces having fallen back to Pleasant Hill, General Banks sent General A. J. Smith, with parts of the 16th and 17th army corps, and the 19th corps under Franklin, to reinforce, and took command in person. The rebel advance was checked. There was severe fighting on about the same hours in the afternoon as on the previous day, preceded by skirmishing in the fore part of the day, and the result was our arms were victorious, the enemy being driven off the field in a perfect rout. The fighting was from 4 p. m. until dark, when the rebels were in full retreat. Their loss is probably as heavy, if not heavier, than ours. We captured two guns, and from 800 to 1,000 prisoners on the second day. Our loss is not exactly known, but is severe.

The country where the battle was fought was covered with pine timber, utterly barren, unproductive, and no support could be obtained for man or beast. Our men started with only four days rations and lost the most of that in the first day's fighting, and the rebels endeavored to cut off transports which were guarded by Admiral Porter's gunboat fleet. When on the way down to Grand Ecore, they were attacked at every point by artillery and infantry, and but for the gunboats must have fallen into rebel hands. Such an event would have been fatal in the extreme. Part of the 17th Corps was on transports, also coming to Grand Ecore. This was on the 12th and 13th inst. Gen. Ransom was wounded in the knee by a musket bullet. Col. Dickey, of his staff, is reported killed in the first day's fighting. Our loss was great in commissioned officers on the 8th and 9th.

The rebel reports that the gunboat Benton or Essex had been sunk are without foundation. The entire fleet was in perfect safety on the 15th, having received little damage from the enemy in its various skirmishes.

## POSITION OF OUR FORCES.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 15th inst., received by the steamer Mississippi, says our forces on Sunday last were encamped in and around Grand Ecore. The enemy were quiet and showed no signs of a battle. About 1,000 wounded came to the city yesterday, among them were Brigadier General Ransom, Colonel Robinson, 1st Lousiana Cavalry; Colonel Carr, and Colonel Green.

The following is a list of officers killed and wounded at Pleasant Hill:

KILLED—Col. Benedict, of the Hundred and sixty-second New York; Col. Webb, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois (killed in the first day's fight); Col. Mix, New York; Lieut. Col. Newbold, Fourteenth Iowa; Lieut. Col. Webb, Seventy-seventh Illinois; Lieut. Swan, Nim's Massachusetts battery.

Wounded—Brig. Gen. Ransom, Col. Robinson, First Louisiana Cavalry, and commanding First Brigade Cavalry Division; Lieut. Col. Carr and Col. Green. Capt. Chapman, Judge Advocate on Gen. Franklin's staff, had both feet shot off just above the ankle, and it is believed was left in the enemy's hands. Col. Vance, Ninty-sixth Ohio, left on the field; Colonel Webb, Seventy-seventh Illinois, and Lieut. Col. Cowen, Nineteenth Kentucky, wounded and prisoners; Lieut. Stone, S. C., of the Third Brigade, is among the missing; Lieut. Miller, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, missing; Captain Morse, First Louisiana Cavalry, severely wounded: Lieuts. Brown and Gorman were also severely wounded; Lieut. Graham, Eighty-seventh Illinois, wounded; Lieut. Meedower, Eighty-seventh Illinois, wounded; Capt. McCullough, Eleventh Illinois, missing; Lieut. Stevens, missing; Captain Stearn, missing; Lieut. McCullough, Eleventh Illinois, missing; Lieut. Wyman, Eleventh Illinois, missing; Lieut. Douane, Fourteenth N. Y. Cavalry, missing; Capt. Morse, Sixteenth Indiana, slightly wounded; Lieut. Jones, Sixteenth Illinois, killed; Capt. Marklan, Fourteenth N. Y. Cavalry, slightly wounded; Col. Crui, 165th New York, wounded; Lieut. Col. Green, wounded in the arm: Capt. King, Eighth New Hampshire, wounded, and left on the field—supposed his wound is a mortal one; Lieut. Troop, Mercantile Battery, wounded; Lieut. Slack, slightly wounded; Major Mann, of the Nineteenth Kentucky, slightly wounded; Lieut. Sanderson, Battery S., First regiment, mortally wounded; Capt. Mahles, First Louisiana Battery, severely wounded; Major Reed, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, missing; Lieut. Col. Lindsay, Forty-eighth Ohio, killed.

165th New York (Al Duryea's Zouaves.)—Lieutenant Colonel Carr, flesh wound in the right arm; Lieutenant D. T. B. Thomas, ankle; Lieutenant Andrew Napier, right leg.

Thirteenth Maine—This regiment suffered severely, losing about seventy men in killed, wounded and missing. The color staff was struck twice and shattered. The color sergeant was shot in the leg; but he bravely stood by the flag, and held it until relieved by another color sergeant. Major Royal E. Whitman, flesh wound in the hip; Lieutenant Strout, Company E, killed; Captain Randall, Co. E, shoulder, slightly—kept the field; Colonel Emerson, wounded and left in the hands of the enemy.

First Louisiana Cavalry.—Colonel Haral Bobinson, while gallantly leading his command into action, was wounded severely in his hip, but continued to urge his men onward with undiminished zeal. The loss of the First Louisiana cavalry, in killed, wounded and missing, so far as has been ascertained, is five officers and twenty men. The officers are as follows: Colonel Robinson, wounded; Captain Andrew Morse, wounded; Captain Thomas Haher, dead.

Lieutenant John Graham, Company G, Eighty-seventh Illinois; Lieutenant P. S. Meader, Company A; Captain Breese, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, wounded in the arm; Lieutenant Swan, Nim's Massachusetts Battery, killed; Captain Chapman, of Franklin's Staff, had both legs shot off; Captain Becker, Second New York Veteran Cavalry, wounded; Lieutenant Hall, Second New York Veteran Cavalry, killed.

General Ransom, when wounded, was directing the firing of the Chicago batterry, standing among the men, and he had scarcely been removed when the rebels were in possession of the spot on which he fell.

Among the rebels taken are three lieutenant-colonels and six majors.

Colonel Bristin, of General Lee's staff, had his horse's head blown off while riding across the field, by a shell, and would have been taken had not some of the men pulled him out. He succeed in capturing a rebel horse soon leaving the field on its back. Colonel Brisbin lost in his trunk, in the baggage train, the sash taken from General Barksdale on the field at Gettysburg, which had been made a present to him, and General Villipigue's sabre, taken from him in Virginia.

## THE LATEST---OUR LOSSES.

CHICAGO, April 23d,

The New Orleans correspondence of the *Journal*, writing under date of the 5th inst., says the loss of the 4th division 13th army corps, in the battle of the 8th inst., was 1,125 killed, wounded and missing; The loss of the 3d division was 300. We lost ten pieces of cannon. No one attaches the least blame to Gens. Ransom or Franklin. The movement which resulted in this disaster was contrary to the advice of both these officers. They did all that officers obeying the orders of their superiors under the circumstances could do. In the fight on the 9th inst. our forces drove the rebels back, and they were ordered to retire. Our loss on the 9th is reported at 1,000 killed wounded and missing.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY CHARITIES.

$3,000 to St. Paul's Orphan Schools.

ACT RELATING TO HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Connellsville Railroad Question.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE PROTEST.

Commissioners from Maryland Expected

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A bill authorizing the directors of the House of Refuge to purchase some ground, has passed the House.

This morning nothing of special interest to your section was acted on in either House.

A protest by the Mayor and Council of Baltimore against any interference with the lien of said city on the Connellsville road was presented to both Houses.

A Commissioner from the Governor of Maryland will be here by Monday next to protest.

Mr. Bigham could not get the floor to offer his bill to protect the Pittsburgh and the Western interest by the impending repeal. This question has not been up yet in the Senate.

The hope of a final adjournment on next Thursday is abandoned. One week more will be required.

## From Chattanooga.

Rebel Raiders Routed.

THE ARMY IN FINE CONDITION

Rebel Attack upon Our Pickets.

Our Loss Ten Killed, Fourteen Wounded.

Four of the Wounded Assasinated.

MORE REBEL BARBARITIES.

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CHATTANOOGA, April 23.

Yesterday morning fifty rebels crossed the Railway near Charleston. They did not disturb the track but were pursued by our cavalry and twelve were captured. The regular complement of deserters arrive daily.

Surgeon Phelps, of Ohio, Medical Director of the Fourth Corps, has been ordered to report to General Meade for duty. The army is in fine condition.

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CHATTANOOGA, April 24.

On Friday morning at daybreak, the rebels approached our outer videttes, in Nickajack Gap. They were challenged, and one of them shot by a sentinel, who retreated to the Mountain. They attacked one reserve in large force, capturing twelve and killing four. Four of the wounded were killed after falling into Rebel hands, but their bodies were recovered.

Our cavalry numbered about forty, and belonged to Mintey's command. Some of our wounded make affidavit that they were fired at by the rebels while lying upon the field in their blood.

## DEATH OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The following released prisoners died at Jarvis' Hospital to-day:—Sergeant John Cline, Company K, 89th Ohio; John R. Robinson, private, Company E, 45th Kentucky; and M. L. Ostrander, Company B, 5th Michigan Cavalry.

One of the returned prisoners, now in hospital, has brought from Richmond a small testament with the name of Miles G. Annnerman, Company N, 13th Pennsylvania regiment, who died in Rinchmond, and requested his comrade to give it to his mother, but he expired before he could make him understand where her residence was. The testiment is now in the hands of the Chaplain of Jarvis Hospital, Rev. Mr. Branns.

## THE PLYMOUTH AFFAIR.

Official Account.

**Dispatches to Navy Department--Full Particulars of Disaster.**

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Navy Department has received the following information of the destruction of the gunboat Smithfield:

About 5:30 P. M., April 17th, Fort Gray, above Plymouth, was attacked by the rebels from the battery of six field pieces on a sand bank some thousand yards up the river.

Lieutenant Commander Flusser dispatched the Ceres to communicate with the Whitehead, which was doing picket duty up the river. In passing by the rebel battery she received a shot through her port gangway, killing two and wounding seven men.

The firing on the fort ceased at about nine o'clock. The Ceres returned about that time. At early dawn of Monday the enemy charged upon Fort Gray and were repulsed. The Bombshell, an army gunboat in command of Ensign Thomas B. Stokes, steamed up the river to communicate with the fort; she returned and sunk at the wharf. Later in the day the enemy appeared in force in the rear of the town, and at sunset commenced a vigorous attack on Forts Williams and Wessell, at which time the Miami and Southfield, previously chained together, were cast loose. The Southfield steamed up the river to protect Fort Wessell, while the Miami dropped down and shelled the enemy in front of Fort Williams. During the evening the enemy assaulted Fort Wessell, and were repulsed three times, the Southfield throwing shell among them.

About 10.30 p. m. the Southfield dropped down the river and reported to Lieutenant Commander Flusser, who ordered the vessels to be lashed together with hawsers, the Southfield being on the port side of the Miami. About midnight the Whitehead came down, and came alongside the Miami, and reported the rebel ram coming down.

At 3 a. m. on Tuesday, the ram dropped down alongside the Miami under cover of the shade of the trees, and when near ran obliquely across into the starboard bow of the Southfield. The vessels had been firing all the previous evening at the enemy on shore, and were loaded with shell, which there was not time to draw. The Lieutenant Commander immediately fired the first shell, and on its bursting, some fragments, either from that or the Southfield's shells, rebounded, which caused his death, the fragments piercing his chest and skull, and also wounding the following officers and men: Acting Ensign Thos. G. Hargis, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Hanington, and some six or eight men—none mortally.

Upon the approach of the ram the Southfield fired at her. The prow of the ram running into the Southfield caused her to fill with water, and she sunk inside of fifteen minutes. The forward lashings were parted by the pressure of the ram between our vessels, and the after ones were cut and as many as could get on the Miami did so. The Miami retired and was pursued a short distance by the ram, which was considered slow, making but four knots per hour, throwing solid shot at her as she retired. Some of the men of the Southfield took to small boats, and were picked up by the Whitehead and Ceres.

The Ceres was dispatched to Newbern immediately, with the body of Commander Flusser.

The officers missing, of the Southfield, were—

Acting Master Wm. B. Newman.

Acting Ensign Thos. B. Stokes.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. T. Coit.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Shirley.

Acting Master's Mate Geo. W. Pratt.

Paymaster's Clerk Geo. W. Brown.

Some of the officers and men of the Southfield may have been captured, but most have escaped. Few or none were probably lost.

The Miami is unharmed. The ram is thought not to have used her guns whilst under the bows of the Miami and Southfield, nor could our guns then bear on her. The shell fired at her was when she approached.

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## FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Stuart's Cavalry Concentrating at Fredericksburg.

OUR CAVALRY IN POSITION TO CHECK THEM.

General Burnside's Army in Motion.

Grand Review of the Second Corps.

THE LARGEST CORPS IN THE ARMY

General Grant Praises its Discipline.

SIX NOTORIOUS GUERRILLAS CAPTURED

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CULPEPPER, April 21, 1864.

Stuart's cavalry is reported at headquarters to be concentrating at Fredericksburg. The report is not absolutely credited, but our cavalry will be in position to make a counter movement in case of its correctness.

Gen. Burnside's army is moving, but in what direction it is not proper to state.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CULPEPPER, April 23, 1864.

The Second Corps, Maj. Gen. Hancock, commanding, was reviewed yesterday by Generals Grant and Meade. Generals Sedgwick, Warren and Sherman, with their staffs, were present. The discipline of the troops was highly praised by the Generals, as well as by all who witnessed the spectacle. This is the largest corps in the army, and the scene presented as they passed in review with bands playing and colors flying was magnificent. The artillery reserve also passed in review, after which the Generals proceeded to witness the evolutions of the 19th and 20th regiments of Massachusetts volunteers in an entirely new drill, which was much admired. The reviewing party afterward partook of refreshments with Gen. Hancock at his headquarters.

Yesterday a party of six guerrillas were captured near Mooresville. They had attacked a picket station and killed a man a short time previous.

## FROM NEW YORK.

The Sword Contest.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT VICTORIOUS.

His Majority over McClellan, 15,782.

ACQUITTAL OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR HUNTER.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Closing of the Metropolitan Fair.

TOTAL RECEIPTS $1,100,000.

Com. Rowan Gets the Navel Sword

NEW YORK, April 24.—The New York Sanitary Fair closed last night, having realized $1,011,000.

The result of the army sword voting was Grant, 20,291; M'Clellan, 11,509; scattering, 163.

The Naval sword was voted to Commodore Rowan, Admiral Farragut being the next highest.

The State Legislature adjourned, *sine die*, last night.

NEW YORK, April 23.—John W. Hunter has been honorably acquitted of forgeries charged against him. He is one of the Deputy collectors under Mr. Barney.

One hundred and forty-four buildings at Poniavces were burned on the 7th of April. The loss is estimated at $3,000,000.

The Etna sailed to-day, for Liverpool, with $157,500, and the Victoria with $500,000, all in specie.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Forty-four thousand votes were cast at the Metropolitan Fair on the presentation of the military sword. General Grant's majority, at the close of the contest to-night, was 15,000.

By special to the *Commercial*, we learn that General Grant's majority is 15,782.

## FROM TEXAS.

The Rebels Driven from Lamar.

Federals Fortifying Matagorda Islands.

REBEL VICTORY OVER MEXICANS.

PEOPLE OF DALLAS (ARK.) UNION.

Destruction of Cotton on Red River.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Houston, Texas, papers received at New Orleans, furnish the following intelligence:

*Victoria*, March 27.—On the 24th inst. the Federals again marched on Lamar, and a skirmish took place. Capt. Upton, of the local defence company, sent to the Mission for reinforcements, and engaged them. Three prisoners were captured from the Federals. Capt. Upton has arrived here with the prisoners. From him we learn that two hundred and fifty Federals came to Lamar on the 23d and 24th insts., for the purpose of taking down buildings and removing them to Mustang Island, where they were erecting quite an extensive town. Capt. Upton immediately raised a small force—some thirty-five in all—and of course could not cope with them to any advantage. He states that both on Mustang and Matagorda Islands they are strongly fortified, the works extending entirely across the latter island.

A letter from Dallas, Arkansas, dated April 11th, says the people in that section have all turned Unionists, and convey information to the Federals at every opportunity.

A letter from Goliad, Texas, gives information of a fight with Maj. Nolan's batallion (rebel) and eighty Mexicans, in which the latter lost several killed and wounded, while the rebels lost two killed and two wounded.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 12th learns from reliable authority that some 200 bales of cotton were burned on Red River, some forty miles above the mouth, one day last week.

## FROM CINCINNATI.

THE OHIO MILITIA CALLED OUT

Term of Service One Hundred Days.

TO REPORT FOR DUTY ON MAY 2D.

Governor Morton Calls Out 20,000 Indianians.

CINCINNATI, April 24.

Governor Brough has issued an order calling the National Guard of Ohio into active service for one hundred days. They will be clothed, armed, equiped and paid by the United States Government, and are to report for duty on May 2d.

The order says, "our armies in the field are marshalling for a decisive blow, and citizen soldiery will share the glory of the crowning victories of the campaign by relieving our veteran regiments from post and garrison duty, to allow them to engage in the more ardous duties of the field."

Gov. Morton has issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana, saying the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana have offered to raise for the service of the general Government, eighty-five thousand men, for the period of one hundred days, to perform such military service as may be required of them, in any state. The Governor calls for twenty thousand volunteers and says the importance of making the approaching campaign a successful and decisive one is not to be over estimated. He feels confident that the call will be promptly and fully responded to.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

Fort Pillow Barbarities Confirmed.

Bloodhounds Used to Hunt Down Fugitives

ARKANSAS FREE STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—E B. Benton, a native of Waltham, Vermont, but for five years past a resident of Fort Pillow, was examined at General Rosecrans' headquarters on Tuesday, and corroborated all previous reports of the rebel barbarities there, making the additional statement that blood hounds were used to discover the hiding places of those who escaped the massacre. He says reliable reports state that Major Bradford was shot and hung near Covington.

Little Rock dates of the 13th, say that the Legislature met on the 11th, and the State Senate organized. Forty-three representations had arrived. The number of votes cast for the Free States were six thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, a greater number than was required by the President's Proclamation.

## LATEST FROM RED RIVER.

General Smith's Command Returning to Vicksburg.

Rebel Force in Late Battle 25,000.

REBEL LOSS 3,000 SATURDAY.

OUR LOSS ON SATURDAY 1,500.

Dissatisfaction at Banks' Generalship.

PROTESTS OF HIS GENERALS

THE RESULT OF THE EXPEDITION.

Reorganization of Army Required

Capt. Todd and Family Within our Lines

Thirtyone Rebel Transports at Shreveport

## The Very Latest.

GEN. BANKS TO ADVANCE AGAIN.

Gen. Steel Within a Day of Shreveport

*ANOTHER REBEL ATTACK REPULSED*

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—The *Republican's* Red River correspondent of the 13th, says that Gen. Smith's command began crossing the river opposite Grand Ecore that day for an overland trip to Vicksburg, it being understood that General Grant had sent orders for Smith's return to that point.

Rebel prisoners say they had 25,000 men in the recent battles, and that they lost 3,000 in Saturday's fight; they left their killed and wounded on the field. Our loss on Saturday was about 1,500; our wounded were taken to Grand Ecore, and the killed left on the field, but if is reported they were afterwards buried by our cavalry.

General Smith's command consisted of portions of the 16th and 17th army corps, General Hurlburt's and General McPherson's.

This correspondent says great dissatisfaction is expressed at Banks' generalship. Friday's battle was fought contrary to Franklin's plans, and both Franklin and Ransom protested against having cavalry so far in advance, and Smith protested against the retreat from Pleasant Hill after the victory of Saturday, refusing to pursue the fleeing rebels, but Banks ordered the return of the entire army to Grand Ecore.

It is difficult to determine what the result of the expedition will be. It will require some time to reorganize the army, and if the river continues to fall, Alexandria will necessarily become the base of operations instead of a point above. All our forces at Alexandria have been ordered to Grand Ecore, and fears are entertained that the rebels may attack the former place and destroy the large amount of army stores there.

Alexandria dates of the 7th and 8th insts. say that all speculators have been excluded from that post, and that the military authorities will conduct all the trade hereafter, sending all cotton, sugar, etc., to New Orleans, for sale on Government account. Parties proving their loyalty, however, will be reimbursed.

The gunboats Neosho, Louisville and Chillicothe are aground above Grand Ecore. The Eastport, Osage and Mound City have been ordered out of the river, in consequence of the falling of the water, and the Ozark has been ordered to Mobile.

Capt. Todd, formerly rebel Provost-Marshal at Alexandria, and cousin to Mrs. Lincoln, has come into our lines with his family, and given himself up.

The rebels are said to have thirty-one transports at Shreveport.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The *Herald's* Louisiana correspondence to the 16th, says: General Banks will advance again from Grand Ecore as soon as re-inforcements and supplies are received. A reconnoissance was made on the 13th, twenty miles on the road to Natchitoches, and no enemy in force was discovered. Our troops are in excellent spirits. The last advice from General Steel states that he is within one day's march of Shreveport with fifteen thousand men. A reb

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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**The Daily Commercial.**

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864.

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Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

**Removal of the Commercial Office.**

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

**When Will Gen. Grant Move?**

There is nothing to indicate that Gen. BURNSIDE has yet moved from Annapolis with the very considerable force he has for some time been collecting there. It seems to be understood that he is to play an important part in the ensuing campaign, and those who are supposed to be well informed say he will operate from the North Carolina Sounds, though he may not go south of Hampton Roads. Considering the time it will take him to embark, to reach either of those points and disembark; and and taking it for granted that Gen. GRANT, unless the movements of the enemy make another course necessary, will not move before the co-operating forces are in position and prepared to move, we may conclude, with tolerable safety, that the grand advance is not so near at hand as has been stated in some quarters.

It seems to be understood that Gen. WM. F. SMITH is to lead a co-operating column, some say from Yorktown, but others, with as much correctness, we think, say up the James river. We have some reason to believe that all the preparations for this column are not yet complete. Confessedly, it is designed to play an important part in the ensuing campaign, whether by way of the Peninsula via Yorktown—every rod of which Gen. SMITH knows perfectly—or by the James and the Appomattox rivers. Unless we are mistaken, some days at least will be necessary to complete all the preparations of these co operating columns, which fact places the time for Gen. GRANT's advance farther off than some have supposed.

But is this all? We have seen that reinforcements of iron-clads and gunboats are going to Admiral Farragut, at Mobile. We have before expressed the opinion that Mobile would not be left out of the grand scheme. There are several reasons for this conclusion, which we will not stop to name. To the intelligent mind the suggestion carries with it its own argument. Some of the Monitors and gunboats left for that destination only the past week, and it will be a week at least before they are in their places.

Taking all these things into consideration, we think there is some reason for concluding that this week, if not a longer time, will elapse before Lieut. Gen. GRANT gives the word—FORWARD!

**Wild Cat Currency.**

There seems to be a mortal dread in Chicago of wild cats, particularly if they come from the East. The thing has become chronic, especially with the *Tribune* newspaper of that city, which continually, day and night, doth cry, "wild cat! wild cat!" Whether this phenomenon is referable to past experience and is but the developing of a disorder incident to it, when Chicago was the burrowing place of all the wild cats in the country; when, as at the present time, there were to be found few or no wildcats at all in the East, and when, as now, they were to be found almost exclusively in the West, and more especially within the limits of the State of Illinois; or whether it is but another illustration of the tendency to overdo the virtuous by those who have last undertaken to reform, who have most to atone for, but make the least progress in the path of reformation, we do not know.

To say nothing of the impolicy and injury to ensue from creating unnecessary public distrust at the present time, there is downright injustice as well as the most glaring inconsistency in the indiscriminate "wild cat" cry raised against the Eastern banks. As we have said, Chicago is the last place in the world to raise this cry, even if there was any ground for it, as there is not. There may be here and there in the East, unsound banks; but we apprehend the worst of even these will compare favorably with the very best in Illinois. We are quite certain that such was the case only a short time since. If there are sound banks in the country they are the banks of New York, Pennsylvania and of New England generally; and if the genuine, untamed and untameable "wild cat" is to be found anywhere, it is in Illinois, and, in fact, throughout the North-west.

Experience on this subject is too recent to be forgotten even in Chicago, where we are now having another illustration of the extent to which half-reclaimed dwellers in the habitations of vice and prostitution will sometimes go, in putting on airs of superiority over those who have never departed from the paths of rectitude.

It was only a week or two ago that the Chicago Board of Trade resolved to throw out State money altogether. This action may have resulted from an intimate knowledge of the local institutions, and a determination to make others seem as bad as they knew themselves to be. Be this as it may, the Board now graciously propose to extend the time when they will not be contaminated longer by the bills of Eastern banks, by fixing the day as far off as the 1st of July. This certainly is very liberal, and from this leniency we possibly may hope to escape the ban altogether.

P. S. The day of grace has been cut down to a mere span! The following resolutions, adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade at a meeting held Friday evening, tells the whole story:

*Resolved*, That each and every member of the Board of Trade pledges himself to make no business transactions except upon the basis of legal tender treasury notes or their equivalent, and that he will keep no account with any banker, broker, or banking house, except in legal tender treasury notes or their equivalent; and that he will not pay out or circulate at par any money or bank notes which are not equivalent to legal tender treasury notes.

*Resolved*, That all bank notes, which are redeemed at par in Chicago, shall be deemed equivalent to legal tender treasury notes.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions shall take effect and be in force on the 14th day of May.

The rumor that Secretary CHASE has invited the Board to take charge of the finances of the country, is not confirmed.

**The Sword Contest.**

The contest for the sword at the Metropolitan Fair, came out pretty much as every other contest has come out in which Gen. MCCLELLAN has been engaged. Notwithstanding the boasts and promises so much indulged in by his supporters, and the apparent advantage he had down to the moment of making those promises good, in a poll of 44,000 votes he was beaten by 15,782. GRANT's majority being greater than the whole number of votes cast for MCCLELLAN. Alas, LITTLE MAC!

**Burnside's Movements.**

The Baltimore *American*, of Saturday, referring to the speculations indulged in concerning the troops that have for some time been collecting at Annapolis, says:

"General Burnside has ordered, we understand, all troops now on the way to join him at Annapolis, to their destination; and we also hear that he has asked the Government further time to gather more men. Another report says that there will be no expedition from Annapolis; but that these troops are here as a reserve corps; but all surmisings are at an end, as the troops are to move to-day."

RETALIATION.—Upon the retaliation question Mr. Trumbull in the Senate, on Friday, said:

"I have from the beginning been one of those who were in favor of prosecuting the war in earnest. I have never believed that we could carry on war peacefully, or that war meant fighting in peace. I supposed that it meant desolation, destruction and death; and that the more terrible we made this war to the enemies of the country the sooner it would be over, and in the end probably it would be a mercy to the rebels themselves to prosecute it with vigor against them.

There are now six colored regiments in the army of the Cumberland. Two new regiments have already been formed, and the recruiting is progressing favorably.

**Forrest's Raid a Failure.**

The last that was heard of FORREST and his mounted murderers, was that they were doing their best to escape into Mississippi, pursued by GRIERSON. They will probably succeed, for we have small hope of the pursuit, considering how the rebels were permitted to roam unopposed through West Kentucky and Tennessee, two or three weeks before they commenced their retrograde movement.

Notwithstanding the Paducah affair, the Fort Pillow butchery, both of which, while they were infamous beyond expression to the rebels, and disgraceful to the Federal management, FORREST's campaign failed of its main object, which was to distract the plans that held SHERMAN at Chattanooga and Dalton, confronting Johnston. In this FORREST failed; and beyond the sacking of Paducah and the infamy earned at Fort Pillow, he accomplished nothing. All the enterprise as well as the infamy attending the campaign, went for naught, while the bad generalship, or to whatever else the disasters at Paducah and Fort Pillow are referable, has been clearly demonstrated, not a man has been drawn off, but everything remains as before, in conformity with the grand scheme which contemplates Richmond and Atlanta. Nothing was accomplished by FORREST that will not work a thousand fold against the rebel cause. If he succeeded in nothing else, he created a new element, intensified beyond expression, which henceforth, till the rebellion is utterly crushed, will confront the rebels at every point. For the massacre at Fort Pillow has given a battle cry to every federal soldier, nerved every man and sharpened every blade.

Considered with reference to its objects then, the campaign of FORREST has failed. In a military sense it has no significance, though it was intended it should produce important results by distracting the plans of the grand campaign. With the retreat of FORREST will disappear all cause for apprehending the invasion of Kentucky or any one of the many schemes of which we have heard so much for the last twenty days. SHERMAN will continue to gather in his forces and make ready to take the part assigned to him in the great plan of Lieut. Gen. GRANT, whether that part be to hold JOHNSTON just where he is, while LEE is driven to the wall, or to advance against him when the Eastern columns move.

**Literary.**

ILLUSTRATIONS OF UNIVERSAL PROGRESS; A Series of Discussions: by Robert Spencer. N. Y. D. Appleton & Co. At a time when there is so decided a tendency as at the present towards independent thought and personal investigation, a work like this is quite certain to challenge attention. As a representative of that school of thinkers, which holds that as man is finite he can grasp and know only the finite;—that by the inexorable conditions of thought all real knowledge is phenomenal, and hence that we cannot go behind phenomena to find ultimate causes and solve the mystery of being, Mr. Spencer has advanced his argument to a high and grand conclusion—a conclusion which changes the philosophical aspect of the question, and involves the profoundest consequences. The theory that the universe is in a continuous process of evolution from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, revealing the law to which social changes conform, is at once sublime and original. The author's New System of Philosophy has created a profound impression in the intellectual world, for the boldness with which he strikes out into new fields of thought and investigation. The reader of the present volume will find Mr. Spencer's course of thought completely elaborated in the philosophical series published by Appleton & Co. and which have been received with great favor by the best minds not only of this country but of England. For sale by DAVIS, CLARK & Co.

MY CAVE LIFE IN VICKSBURG: By A LADY N. Y.; D. Appleton & Co. This is a little volume of startling interest. The writer is the wife of a Confederate officer and was in Vicksburg throughout the entire siege, the incidents of which, as she witnessed them, are described in a clear, almost vivid style. She has condensed into a small compass, more that is of positive interest than can be found in an equal number of pages that we can name relating to the war. It is a new, and no doubt a truthful inside view of the siege of Vicksburg, and gives a better idea of its horrors than any account yet given to the public. For sale by DAVIS, CLARK & Co.

THACKERAY THE MAN OF LETTERS. The story of his Life and Literary Labors, including a selection from his speeches, now for the first time gathered together. By THEODORE TAYLOR, Esq., Membre de la Societe des Gens de Lettres. To which is added In Memoriam, by CHARLES DICKENS, and a sketch by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. With Portrait and Illustrations. N. Y.: D. APPLETON & Co. To this comprehensive title scarcely anything need be added to give to the reader an idea of the book. In the absence of a memoir that will take its place as one thoroughly worthy of the great author, this work will be readily accepted. It supplies an immediate want, and in the language of the preface, will be "acceptable as filling an intermediate place between the newspaper or review article and the more elaborate biography which may be expected in due course." The present task has been well done. For sale by DAVIS, CLARK & Co.

**Military Movements.**

All of the troops in the United States service garrisoning the fortifications of the New York harbor and vicinity, are under orders to proceed at once to another field of usefulness. A fine body of artillerymen, who have been stationed at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton since February last, took their departure today and others will follow this evening, some by transports and some by railway. The forts in their absence, will be garrisoned by the state militia, who have received orders to that effect from Governor Seymour, the Secretary of War approving.

Advices from Hilton Head confirm the reported evacuation of Pilatka, Florida, by our forces, who brought away everything in the shape of military stores. They were not molested by the enemy. A number of Union families came away with them. The transport steamer "General Hunter" was destroyed by a torpedo in the St. Johns river on the 15th inst., twelve miles above Jacksonville. The Quartermaster of the steamer was killed. She had neither cargo nor passengers.

Eighty mounted rebels came into Kentucky on Tuesday, through Pound Gap, but were immediately driven out by a detachment of the 45th Kentucky mounted infantry. Gen. Hobson reports Eastern Kentucky free of rebels. Col. Weatherford, of the 13th Kentucky cavalry, sent one company from Burksville in pursuit of a guerrilla band of about one hundred and twenty men, and drove them into Macon county, Tennessee, killing eight, capturing ten prisoners and fifty horses. Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger arrived here en route for New York.

A dispatch from Columbus contradicts the report that Crawford county, Ohio, has been placed under martial law. The military authorities have no knowledge of such a step having been taken or contemplated.

The steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans, with dates to the 16th, has arrived. The steamer Evening Star was detained at New Orleans for dispatches. Among the passengers on the Mississippi are Col. Kimball and Lieutenant-Colonel Bisby. The steamer Star of the South, from New Orleans, has also arrived. No papers have been received by either arrivals.

On the night of the 15th inst. the steamer Gen. Hunter was blown up by a torpedo, in the St. John's river, Florida. Fortunately only one person was killed by the explosion. The steamer was worth sixty thousand dollars.

Late advices received at Fortress Monroe, April 22d, state that on Sunday last the rebels assaulted our works at Plymouth, and were twice repulsed. On Monday morning at one o'clock, the gunboat Bombshell ran up the Roanoke river, to look out for the iron-clad ram reported to be coming down. Soon after passing our works she was fired into by a rebel battery. About three o'clock the rebel ram came down, run our batteries, and sunk the gunboat Southfield by running into her. The gunboat Miami, a very strong vessel, lay close to the ram.

Captain Flusser, one of the most gallant men in the navy, cleared the decks for action, and fired a 9-inch shell into the rebel ram, which rebounded, exploded, and killed the Captain. The Miami was then immediately run down the river out of danger. The rebel iron-clad, so far as heard from, had not fired a shot, and now has possession of the river below Plymouth, the garrison at that place being cut off from all communication. The post is well garrisoned and has plenty of provisions, ammunition and arms. General Butler is confident that it will withstand any further attempts that can be made.

Advices from Newbern state that Little Washington is threatened by the rebels. Gen. Butler has sent the army gunboats into the Sound to open communication with Plymouth, and aid the navy vessels to destroy the rebel ram. Admiral Lee has also sent a gunboat to replace the Southfield.

An order has been issued by General Grant, stopping all correspondence from the Army of the Potomac for sixty days. This looks like work, and is a very proper preliminary to it. General Grant does not intend that newspapers shall defeat his matured plans by previously publishing them, or giving an account of his movements, as has so often been done. Of course we shall have in lieu of positive information all kinds of exciting reports, but these only do temporary mischief, and slight compared with the injury which arises from giving the enemy information of the plans and movements of our own armies.

A GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says that an arrangement has been made for a general exchange of prisoners. We think the announcement is premature. If it is not, who has backed out from his position relative to negro prisoners, Gen. BUTLER or Mr. OULD?

**General Intelligence.**

The New York butter speculators are in trouble, the price having fallen to thirty-five cents.

Wheat was shipped from New York to Liverpool, Friday, for less than nothing, the shippers paying a small bonus to get the grain from its owners.

An item that has not got into the newspapers, and over which the Confederates chuckle a good deal: The frigate Amphion, a 50-gun vessel, formerly one of the crack ships of Her Majesty's service, has just been sold by Government to an unknown purchaser, presumably a rebel agent. She sailed, of course without her armament, but she will obtain that at some convenient port, and forthwith commence her career as a Confederate privateer—at least, so they say in "Secesh" circles.

The Austrian *Military Gazette* announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph has allowed the formation of a corps of 6,000 volunteers and 300 sailors for the Empire of Mexico. This corps will consist of three battalions of infantry, a regiment of hussars, a regiment of lancers, a company of pioneers, and a battery of artillery. The officers will, at their request, be taken from the Austrian army.

According to the Richmond *Examiner* one hundred pounds of hay or corn fodder sells in that city for $25. At this rate, a ton would be worth $500. Corn meal is said to be worth $42 to $55 per bushel; and corn $10 per bushel or $200 per barrel. We are curious to know what horses and cattle, fed upon such food, will sell for. A horse will eat a peck of corn per day, worth ten dollars, together with not less than twenty five pounds of hay or fodder, worth $6 25. Stable room must be worth five dollars per day, and the groom, if hired, would demand not less than $10, so that the whole expense of keeping a horse at the rebel capital, in rebel currency, cannot be less than $31 25 per day, or $11,486 25 per annum!

One hundred and fifty watches per day, or one every four minutes, are now turned out at the Waltham Watch Factory. When the contemplated addition to the company's works is completed about double the present number of hands—about 550—will be employed.

Payers of United State states taxes are reminded that only five days remain in which to make returns of income for 1863. Returns of various articles of value—carriages, silver plate, billiard tables, &c., should be promptly made. If not returned by the first of May, it becomes the duty of the Assistant Assessors to make returns, and add fifty per cent. thereto. There are other penalties which follow delay, also.

The National Bank bill, it is said, will be reported early this week, in much the same shape as it passed the House. The stock in National Banks will be taxed, like any other property, by State and municipal authorities, and while the general rate of interest will be seven per cent., exceptions will be made in favor of such legal rates as States may have adopted, in those States.

The Committee appointed by Congress, last month, to investigate certain alleged malpractices in the New York Custom House, have closed up their business and returned to Washington. Many witnesses were examined, and much testimony, some of it said to be of a startling nature, was elicited especially in regard to the operations of the blockade runners. In due time the Committee will report, and meanwhile not a few individuals, who have been in the habit of making proclamation of their loyalty on all possible public occasions, would do well to stand from under if they do not wish to be hurt.

At a mass McClellan meeting, in the Eighth Ward, New York, on Thursday night, resolutions were passed censuring Congress for censuring Hon. Alexander Long, of Ohio, for his recent speech, in favor of recognizing, as an alternative, the independence of the Southern Confederacy. To this complexion it has come at last!

Notwithstanding the depression of the shipping interests, at present there is considerable activity visible in the various ship yards, along the East River, New York. A new first-class steamer, 3000 tons burden, for the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company, is on the stocks at the yard of Roosevelt, Joyce and Watson, Corlears Hook, and will be launched in August next. At the Westervelt ship yard rapid progress is making on the brig-rigged propellor for the Japanese Government. She is called the Fusiyama. She is about 1000 tons burden, and will be ready for launching next week. A steamer for the Havana trade is also on the stocks in the same yard. Webb has a mammoth steamship [4000 tons] under weigh for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. English & Son are building one for the Boston, New York and New York Steamship Company, 1100 tons, and finishing up two smaller ones for China. At all these yards workmen find full employment at from $2 50 to $3 per day.

The New York Bank of Commerce, it is said, will shortly withdraw from the Clearing-house, and as soon as the Bank Bill passed by the House goes through the Senate, will join the ranks of the National Banks. The State Banks will scarcely be able to maintain a stand again the Secretary and his National Banks. Those who know him and his purpose best, say he is already master of the situation, and will move steadily onward.

There is considerable excitement in Ontario county, N. Y., over the recent discoveries of oil and gas springs. One gas spring has been found which lights and warms the owner's house. One well has been struck in the vicinity 400 feet in depth. It is proposed to sink it 900 feet if oil is not discovered before. At Mecca, Ohio, there is also a great oil excitement. Oil has been struck at a depth of 725 feet and farms in the vicinity have advanced 100 per cent. within ten days.

The Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat* of the 19th states that upon the property of the Bucks County Lead Company, "a new vein had been struck upon within a few days, which was just being developed, and which promises a rich harvest of this valuable metal. When first discovered, it was scarcely larger than a man's hand, but gradually grew wider and wider until, at the depth of 10 feet, the vein measured two and a half feet in width, and the bottom of it has not yet been reached. The vein is in the shape of an inverted wedge, running east and west; with a dip of about 45 degrees. There is mixed with the lead a considerable amount of silver, and copper to some extent is also taken from the mines. The ore which we saw upon the ground must certainly yield at least 75 per cent. pure lead. About 100 yards from this point another rich vein has been struck, which yielded large lumps of the mineral. This new discovery has caused quite an excitement in the neighborhood, and no farm could now be bought at double the value placed upon it a year ago, as it is confidently believed the whole valley is filled with valuable mineral deposits."

Atlanta, Ga., is a nice place for strikes. There are four newspapers in the city, all of which are suspended, owing to the strike of the printers, under the instruction of the Printers' Union, demanding $1 87 per 1,000 ems. The result is that as soon as the printers quit work they were all conscripted into the rebel army at $15 a month in rebel currency.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary celebration, in New York, on Saturday, was participated in very largely. Large numbers congregated in Central Park, in the morning, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone to the monument of the great bard, and to celebrate his three hundredth birthday. The ceremonies were very interesting.

The Oil City *Monitor* says a large number of rafts passed down the river during the past week.

Amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill have been adopted in the Senate, providing that all future enlistments shall be for three years during the present war; that colored troops shall receive the same as white, with the exception of bounty.

The latest authentic intelligence from Richmond states that the rebels are busily engaged in strengthening the fortifications around the city and mounting them with guns of heavy calibre. The opinion prevails there that Lee will fall back on his intrenchments when Grant advances, and that no considerable resistance will be made along the line of the Rapidan.

Subscription books have been opened in Washington, at the banking house of Stewart & Co., for an institution entitled "The Credit Mobilier of America," with a capital of ten millions dollars, under the direction of leading capitalists of New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

The State Senate has added a section to the appropriatin bill providing a sinking fund and tax of ten dollars on each and every incorporation bill, to provide for the erection of additional wings to the Capitol at Harrisburg, which kills the movement for its removal to Philadelphia.

John W. Hunter, who has been under examination for some time charged with forging N. Y. Custom House checks, has been discharged.

Lake Michigan is permanently open.

The Washington *Chronicle* states authoritatively that there is no truth in the reports of ill feeling between Gen. Grant, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Halleck, and the President, and says that the most cordial relations exist between these distinguished personages.

MAXIMILIAN.—A Paris letter by the last steamer, says: For several days past it was feared that the Prince would not go; the King of Belgium was unwilling that his daughter should leave Austria without reserving her rights to the Austrian throne; the takers of the Mexican loan were dissatisfied with the situation and hesitated to advance the needed funds, and lastly the Emperor Napoleon was so dissatisfied with the Prince's conduct as almost to abandon him. To cling with such tenacity to the very slim chance which he holds to the throne of Austria was already a disregard to the Emperor and the Mexican people, which they could not forgive him; but to be so blind and so weak as to show his hand in this compromised position, was ten times more unpardonable still.

Thus the Prince is taking his departure at last without leaving any friends behind him, and with a people before him who must be singularly cooled off in their ardor for him. What is worse, it is generally believed that he left at last by what amounted to an order from the Tuileries, and without securing any of the guarantees he desired from his family in regard to the throne of Austria. On this subject three propositions are said to have been made by the Prince. First, he proposed to renounce his rights in Austria only in case he did not return in six years; second, he proposed to renounce in favor of his youngest brother, Charles Louis; and third, he proposed to renounce not for himself, but for his proper descendants, (of which he has as yet none.) It is probable, however, that the Prince has been forced to make whatever concession was required of him.

**Personal.**

A distinguished officer writes as follows: I am not surprised that thinking men begin to regret the loss of General HALLECK's direction of military operations. I have, however, great confidence in General GRANT. He is a true man, an honest soldier, posesses excellent judgment, and has great tenacity of purpose. His coming campaign in Virginia, I am satisfied, will add to his laurels. The absurd newspaper stories of disagreement between him, Stanton, and Halleck, are all bosh and have not even the slightest foundation of truth. The very best feeling subsists between all three. Halleck, a sincere patriot, has not a jealous thought or feeling in his nature. He cares too little for public opinion to be envious of any favorite, and he aids Grant every way in his power, both by his untiring industry in carrying out all details, and his military and administrative talents. No efforts on the part of any press can shake the perfect accord and mutual esteem of these two officers. Halleck, you know, while in command gave Grant very substantial proofs of friendship, and these have not been forgotten. As to Stanton, I do not have much opportunities for speaking from personal knowledge, but I have the highest reason to believe that he stands to Grant as Halleck does, in just the same relations of friendship, assistance and esteem."

Gen. Butler is said to have written a brisk letter to a prominent administrative officer, which he concludes as follows: "If the arrangement proposed be carried out, it would have the effect of making me a mere recording secretary for the will of Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, who would be the real commander. To this I cannot submit. The office of civil mayor of Old Point Comfort is not the sort of service for which I was mustered in. I, therefore, most respectfully demand either to be relieved altogether from my present position, or to have, under the General-in-Chief, supreme control, and direction of any military movements having their base within the limits of my department."

Mrs. Gen. Grant arrived in New York on Friday.

"Billy Wilson" has been appointed Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment.

Gen. Crittenden has been assigned to a command under Gen. Burnside.

Mrs. Gen. Grant voted for Gen. McClellan in the sword contest.

Gen. Scott has fully recovered his recently impaired health, and is busy writing up his "Life and Times," which he expects to have ready for the press in the course of a few weeks. The work, as thus far completed, will make nine hundred octavo pages. Such a book, from such an authority, at this time, can scarcely fail of finding an immense sale.

Mr. C. P. Ramsdell has become the editor of the Oil City *Monitor*.

Frank Blair has been ordered by the President to resume command of the 11th Corps, and will depart very soon. It is said that the Attorney General has furnished the President with a written opinion that it was competent for him to cancel his acceptance of Blair's resignation of his commission as a General, and thereby restore him to the service and his rank. The act is regarded with disfavor in the Senate, and will probably be condemned by that body in some form or action.

HOOKER "ABOVE THE CLOUDS."—General MEIGS, with pardonable poetic license, in his description of the taking of Lookout Mountain, represented General HOOKER as "fighting above the clouds." With equal truth the General may be said not to have returned to the sober, solid and truthful things of earth, as the following abundantly showeth. We quote from the Boston *Advertiser*:

General HOOKER's recent report of his operations near Chattanooga, is reported by the *National Intelligencer* to have been transmitted by General GRANT, with the following unique endorsement:

"Headquarters Armies of the United States, in the field, Culpepper Court House, (Va.) March 25, 1864.

"Respectfully forwarded to Major General H. W. Halleck, Washington, D. C. I know of no objection to the substituting of this for Major General Hooker's original report of his operations in the battle of Chattanooga.

"Attention is called to that part of the report giving, from the reports of the subordinate commanders, the number of prisoners and small arms captured, which is greater than the number really captured by the whole army.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

The part of Gen. Hooker's report thus referred to is probably the following paragraph, which occurs near the close of the document:

"The reports of commanders also show the capture of six thousand five hundred and forty-seven prisoners (not including those taken by Palmer at Graysville of which no return has been received,) also seven pieces of artillery, nine battle flags, no less than ten thousand stand of small arms, one wagon train and a large amount of ammunition for artillery and infantry, forage rations, camp equippage, caissons and limbers, ambulances and other implements. The reports relating to the capture of the flags are herewith transmitted."

It is possibly an open question whether Gen Grant's remark is to be taken as a stricture upon the imagination of Gen. Hooker, or that of the subordinate commanders of Hooker's wing of the army.

A FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATION.—The Committee of the Philadelphia Fair have received a letter from Gen. MEADE, in which he bears testimony to "the practical working and benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission" and enforces, by a few facts, the great claims it has on the benevolent of the land. We quote:

At the battle of Gettysburg, the number of wounded of our own army alone amounted, by official reports, to thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirteen. Those of the enemy left on the field were estimated by our medical officers as amounting to eight thousand. This would make in all nearly twenty-two thousand suffering beings requiring immediate care and attention to save life.

Few people can realize such large numbers, but if you tell them that should they fill and pack your Academy of Music in Philadelphia (which holds, I believe, some thirty-five hundred people,) *six times*, and then imagine every soul in this immense crowd wounded, they will have a chance idea of the great work of humanity on the field of Gettysburg.

Now, although the Government is most liberal and generous in all its provisions for the sick and wounded, yet it is impossible to keep *constantly on hand* either the *personnel* or supplies required in an emergency of this kind.

In addition to this difficulty at Gettysburg, I was compelled to pursue the retreating foe, and as I expected in a few days to have another battle, at some distant point, it was absolutely necessary I should carry away the greater portion of my Surgeons and medical supplies, so that the wounded of Gettysburg were, in a measure, depending upon some such extra assistance as the Government could hastily collect, and upon the generous aid so cheerfully and promptly afforded by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and the various State and Soldiers' Aid Societies. All the additional aid from every source was here most urgently needed, and it gives me great pleasure to say that, from the report of my medical officers, I am satisfied the United States Sanitary Commission, as well as the others above named, were fully up to the work before them.

What has occurred in the past may occur in the future. There is no nobler or holier work of Christian love or charity, and if the brave soldiers are of any influence, you may rest assured you have their hearty wishes and earnest wishes.

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS REPORT.—The report of the Commissary General of Prisoners, accompanying the Secretary of War's report, has been published. The facts stated are of interest. Up to the time of making the report, the number of rebel officers and men captured by us since the beginning of the war, is one Lieutenant General, five Major Generals, 25 Brigadier Generals, 186 Colonels, 146 Lieutenant Colonels, 241 Majors, 2,407 Captains, 5,811 Lieutenants; 16,563 non-commissioned officers, 121,156 privates, and 5,800 rebel citizens. Of these we had on hand at the date of the report, 29,229 officers and men, among whom were one Major General and seven Brigadiers.

There have been 121,837 rebels exchanged against 110,366 Union men returned. The exchanges of officers, on both sides are computed at their exchangeable value in privates. These figures are approximately correct now, as since the date of the report there have been but few captures on either side, and the exchanges have been few in numbers.

No statement has been furnished to our government of the number of prisoners held by the rebels.

We understand that Isaac Campbell & Co., London merchants, who took the highest amount of the rebel loan of any house in England, are having serious trouble with Jeff Davis' Government. The rebels owe Campbell & Co. a very large sum, believed to be some £250.000 or £300,000, and it is going into suit, C & Co. being the plaintiffs. The arch repudiator recently seized £50,000 sterling in gold that was in the hands of agents of the English house in the rebel States. This is the way the rebels requite the services rendered them by their unlucky dupes. And yet the English papers continue to report that all the honor, justice and humanity exhibited in this war are on the side of "the Confederates," and none on the side of "the North." Ask a jealous woman to speak handsomely of her rival as soon as expect any fairness towards Brother Jonathan by John Bull.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.—While we have, in common with all who are loyal to our flag and loyal to the interests and instincts of a common humanity, been pouring the vials of our wrath on the heads of the recreants and murderers at Fort Pillow, we have enough to engage our attention and arrest our sympathy as our own doors. We noticed the arrival of nine hundred and sixty-five released prisoners from Richmond on Monday, and commented briefly upon their condition. Such a pitiable set of poor wretches was never seen in this city. Their emaciation was extreme, their feebleness was almost as the last gasp, their dejection was painful to behold, and their squalor was frightful. They were starved to the verge of the grave, and what was left of them was nearly devoured by vermin. Some of them, from hope too long deferred, had fallen into a state of utter listlessness and apathy which bordered upon idiocy. The deepening pallor, the dropping jaw, and the glazing eyes told that others had only come to die—that it was too late for out-stretched arms to save—too late to dispel the evening shadows that were gathering around them—too late

"To alarm the long night of the lonely grave,
Or check the headlong haste of Death's o'erwhelming wave;"

and saddest of all, and most to be deplored, too late to die in the arms of the weary watchers and the broken-hearted ones at home, or to wake from their lethargy long enough to know that they were once more under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes.—*Balt. American.*

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*[Additional Local on First Page.]*

**The Late Passenger Railway Accident—Coroner's Inquest.**

In our issue of Saturday we gave the particulars of the death of a man whose name at the time was supposed to be Pat. Matthews, but which afterwards turned out to be Matthew Masterson, a resident of Birmingham, belonging to the United States gunboat service. It seems that on Tuesday last the deceased, who had been on a visit to some friends in Zanesville, took passage on the steamer Julia for this city, where he arrived on Wednesday evening. The Clerk of the Julia assures us that during the trip from Zanesville to Pittsburgh, Masterson conducted himself with the strictest propriety, and that he had not the appearance of being a drinking man. On Friday afternoon he was killed by a passenger car as stated in Saturday's paper. Coroner McClung, as before stated, summoned a jury on Friday evening, which, hearing the testimony of Dr. George L. McCook, adjourned till nine o'clock on Saturday morning, when additional witnesses were examined. Mr. Douglas stated that the car at the time of the accident was very much crowded, so much so that he was compelled to stand up, and that when nearing the end of the Monongahela bridge, he saw the deceased attempting to get on the platform, and in so doing he fell forward and both right wheels passed over his body. He further stated that at the time of the accident the car was running at its usual speed, and that the driver was at his post and checked the car as soon as he possibly could. The witness thought the deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident.

Christian Oyer stated to the jury that he was standing in his store door, near the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, at the time of the accident. He did not observe the man until the front wheel of the car was standing upon his body, his face being downward. He immediately went to his assistance, and ordered the driver to go on so as to get the wheel off the body. The driver obeyed the order, but before he could check up again the hind wheel also passed over the body of the deceased. Witness stated that both wheels passed over the man's heart, and caused almost instant death.

The deposition of W. B. Connoly, taken by the Coroner before Alderman Donaldson, was read to the jury. Witness resides in Deerfield, Warren county, Pa., and was on the car at the time of the accident. His evidence was corroborative of that of the preceding witnesses. He stated that it was his opinion the man was dead before the hind wheel passed over him, and that he was satisfied the driver and the conductor were not to blame, and that it was not in their power to have prevented the accident.

Samuel Paisley, the conductor, testified that between three and four o'clock on Friday afternoon, April 22d, he left the station of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, on Fifth street, for Birmingham, having on board some thirty-five passengers. He had just passed Second street, when he heard some one shout to stop the car, and as the street at the time was much blocked with drays and other vehicles, he supposed the cry to stop the car was on that account. At the time he was engaged in making change for a passenger, and when he got through he stepped off the car, and discovered that a man had been run over. He assisted to carry him into a store near by, and stated that he was still breathing when he left him to proceed with his car. Mr. Paisley, in reply to a question as to whether there was any freight on the front platform, stated that there was five or six bales of oakum piled on to the left of the driver, in such manner as not to interfere with his working the brake or managing his team. The bales of oakum, he stated, reached to the centre of the platform, and that the deceased in attempting to get on the car, might have caught hold of a bale of the oakum instead of the handle on the car. Witness, in reply to a question further stated that he was in the habit of carrying on his car a considerable amount of freight, such as barrels of flour, oil, whisky, bales of oakum, quarters of beef, furniture, &c., &c., and that at the time of the accident he had six bales of oakum on the platform.

Wm. W. Robinson testified that he was driver on car No. 7 on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, and that at the time of the accident was driving very slow, holding the lines in his left hand, while his right hand rested on the brake. When near the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, he noticed a man coming towards the car with the evident intention of getting on. When the man reached the front platform he caught hold of the handle of the dasher with his right hand, but missed his footing. The driver then turned on the brake, after which he made a second attempt and succeeded in getting upon the lower step of the platform. He then turned to look on the left side of the street, and in a second or two after heard a peculiar sound, and on turning round discovered the man falling in front of the car. He checked the car as soon as possible, but hearing some one shout to go ahead, he did so, and checked again. From the time he the man stepped on the platform until he was ran over the car had run about the length of itself. Witness did not think the man was sober at the time. He coroborated the statement of the conductor in regard to the number of bales of oakum, and the space it occupied on the platform.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from being accidentally run over by a passenger car on the Birmingham Railway, and whilst the jury attach no blame to the conductor or driver, they do consider the practice of blocking the platforms of the cars with barrels of oil, whisky, flour, and bales of oakum, &c., as was in evidence this road is in the habit of doing, and had so blockaded them at the time of the accident." Deceased was a glass-blower by occupation, resided in Birmingham, and was about twenty-four years of age. His brother recognized him and took charge of his remains.

**Fatal Affray—Man Killed.**

An affray occurred in the vicinity of Horner's Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, about four-and-a-half miles from this city, on Saturday evening, which resulted in the death of Robert Gettin, a "tippleman" in the employ of Mr. Horner. The facts are stated to be as follows: The man who is charged with causing the death of Gettin is named George Cox, and is in the employment of Emerson & Co., whose coal works are in the immediate vicinity of those of Horner. Cox states that he had received instructions from his employers not to lend any of their coal flats, and that Gettin had made application to him for one, which he declined letting him have. Afterwards it seems Gettin succeeded in procuring the flat from another party who had no instructions in regard to the matter. On Saturday evening Cox and Gettin met at a tavern kept by William Franey, where they indulged freely in strong drink; so much so that they became quarrelsome. Cox alleges that the difficulty which had such a fatal termination, was commenced by Gettin, who taunted him with his ref

## Union State Convention

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, at noon,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union Party, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June next, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county convention; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the ballot and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee:

WAYNE McVEIGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, W. W. HAYS, } Secretaries.

## Emigration to be Encouraged.

The report of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives to whom was committed so much of the President's message as referred to foreign emigration, and the letter of Secretary SEWARD to the committee, present some interesting features of an important question. The Department of State having derived much valuable information regarding emigration from our representatives abroad, the committee made application to Mr. SEWARD for a statement of his views, and his reply, dated on the 30th of March, embodies many useful facts and suggestions.

Mr. SEWARD, recognizing the importance of encournging emigration as an essential element of national prosperity and progress, enlarges upon the advantages which would accrue from an accession of skilled labor to our vacant fields of industry. Abundant capital and inexhaustible supplies of material exist in this country, but cheaper labor and skill are required to establish our manufacturing interest. In order to encourage the emigration of skilled mechanics, as well as of ordinary agricultural laborers, Mr. SEWARD suggests a plan which appears feasible. Discouraging the policy of a direct appropriation from the Treasury for the encouragement of emigration, on account of the existing strain upon the credit of the government caused by the enormous expenditures of the war, he proposes to bring influential private agencies into activity—thus practically making the question a commercial one. He shows that there are three parties directly concerned in emigration: 1st, the country, which is to derive the direct benefit of the emigration; 2d, the emigrant, who is to be benefited by his removal to a new field of labor; and 3d, the merchant or manufacturer, whose interests are to be advanced by the accession of labor. Mr. SEWARD further shows that the interests of American capitalists and those of the country require as rapid an improvement of all our resources as can possibly be secured; and that, therefore, landowners and manufacturers have a direct motive in stimulating emigration.

The plan proposed by Mr. Seward is an increase in the number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of emigrants, and the adoption of some system which would enable the emigrant to make the passage by the use of credit, under an effective obligation to repay the cost out of the early avails of his labor when he shall have reached the United States. He further argues as follows:

"Besides this proceeding, it might be expedient to provide some system by which the emigrant could pledge a portion of the wages which he expects to earn after his arrival in the country. The homestead law offers a farm and a home to every emigrant who becomes an actual and permanent settler upon the public domain. It has been suggested that a certificate might be issued which would entitle the immigrant to a warrant for an allotment under the homestead law only on his performance of the condition of actual settlement, which certificate might be assignable by him to a party who should advance the means of emigration. The plan seems to be a feasible one, and, if attended with proper securities for the Treasury and the emigrant, an unobjectionable one.

"It is hardly to be doubted that merchants, miners and manufacturers, farmers and landowners, would advance money to the emigrant on such certificate to defray the expense of his emigration. Tonnage duties on vessels which bring in immigrants may be reduced with good effect.

"Beyond these special provisions there are some of a more general nature, which it is hardly necessary to submit to the consideration of Congress, namely, whether the naturalization laws may not be amended so as to shorten the probationary period of candidates for citizenship; whether the emigrant now coming into the country should not be exempt from involuntary military service either during the war or for such a period as he is securing to himself a home upon the public lands or elsewhere."

The delicate international questions which would be likely to grow out of this system are thus hinted at by Mr. SEWARD:

"It must be also expected that foreign countries would regard our policy in this respect with much jealousy and apprehension. Mismanagement might produce serious embarrassment. The new policy must, therefore, be conducted with the utmost directness and good faith with respect towards foreign States, and this consideration may be sufficient to incline Congress to subject the office of immigration to the supervision of the Department of State."

A communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. EDMUNDS, which also accompanies the report of the Committee, gives the following excellent view of the rich resources of the United States, which only require energetic and well-directed labor for their full development:

"Already we have supplied homes to six millions of foreign emigrants, who have mingled with the American race. We now open these fields in every latitude to the Scandinavian and the Anglo-Saxon, who can have farms of the richest soil in latitudes of their old homes, adapted to cereals and esculents in every variety; to the cultivation of fruits, whilst abounding in wood, water, coal and the useful metals; to the Latin races of central and southern Europe, equally adapted to the production of corn, wheat, rye, barley or tobacco, and the richer fruits of more southern latitudes, being eminently suitable for the culture of the grape, the production of which in New Mexico, Arizona and California, is no longer an experiment, but promises to make it the staple of these political divisions, the yield of the vintage of 1863, for California alone, being estimated at nine millions of gallons of wine; the capacity of the three counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego being equal to 100,000,000 of vines, with an annual yield of a hundred millions of gallons of wine of every variety and the richest quality.

"Then, too, this domain is everywhere interspersed with the useful metals, and abounds with coal, for domestic purposes, for the machine shop, and home and foreign navigation; with a gold field equal to an area of ten million square miles.

"Let it be understood, too, that emigrants are invited not to a wilderness, but to mingle with the great American community, where arts and sciences are in a high state of development; where our country, east of the Mississippi, is everywhere open to easy access by the railway, which has already passed westward of the Mississippi, and is advancing to the central plains, whilst slant ing from the Pacific side, with the same rapid means of communication, will eventually meet and complete the railway system, already equal to thirty-five thousand miles at a cost of thirteen hundred million dollars. In these 'broad acres' the bill invites immigrants to acquire homes either by ordinary private purchase at low rate, by pre-emption, or under the homestead law for nothing, beyond an inconsiderable fee to aid in liquidating expenses of local land administration, the general government looking to the strength, vigor, power and wealth created by the labor and industry of such grantee."

The subject thus introduced to the attention of Congress is peculiarly important; and while the suggestion of Mr. SEWARD and of the Committee are open to such modifications or changes as a wise judgment may dictate, the necessity for some comprehensive and effective policy for the encouragement of emigration will not fail of recognition. Even if Congress should take no action, the business part of the community may derive benefit from some of the suggestions made.

EMIGRATION.—The Bury [England] *Times* says that such is the demand for passage to the United States that no engagement can now be made in any steamer for New York until near the end of April. The fares are rapidly advancing. During the present week, Mr. D. Thomas, emigration agent, has received from a gentleman in America, an urgent appeal for co-operation, to send out persons from this part of the country, and it is probable that means will be adopted for sending out free or assisted emigrants. The writer of the letter says: "I could have orders for 2,000 copper miners, 2,000 iron and coal miners, 1,000 factory girls, 5,000 male and female farm servants, 500 boiler makers and engineers, 100 slate quarrymen, and any number of English and Scotch domestic servants. There is no danger of being drafted or required to serve in the army, for all who choose are at liberty to retain their connection with the mother country, and so long as they do this they cannot be required to serve in the army or Navy."

WEST VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The Union men of West Virginia held a State Convention at Parkersburg, April 20th, and appointed ten delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The delegates at large are W. E. Stevenson, of Wood; G. D. Hall, of Harrison; John N. Boyd, of Marion; and C. M. Fitzgerald, of Mason. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that the whole delegation are for Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination.


CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of these beautiful and wealth Candles for sale by
ap19 R. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

## JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

BELLWOOD COAL FARM FOR SALE.—The BELLWOOD FARM is situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, nine miles above Pittsburgh. It contains about 440 Acres Surface Land, about 100 Acres of which is good timbered, principally of oak.

There are about 160 ACRES OF COAL upon the premises, with the advantage of much Coal in the rear.

There is upon it ONE ELEGANT MANSION, with fine Fruit, Greenhouse, &c., the former residence of Isaac Jones, Esq. There are SIX DWELLING HOUSES and THREE GOOD BARNS on the premises. It has a frontage on the river of 2,800 feet, with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water at all seasons for loading coal.

These, with the right of way to the coal fields, comprises the property now offered for sale. A map of the entire premises can be seen at the office of J. S. COS. GRAVE, 163 Second street, and price and terms can be learned from

J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street.
ap19:1w Or JOHN McCLOSKEY, Port Perry.

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Cloaks,
Sacques,
Circulars,
Silks and Shawls,
Organdies,
Granadines and Foulards,
Dress Goods of every kind,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
ap20

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!
LOOKOUT! LOOKOUT!
HUMBUGGERS ARE ABOUT.

☞ The genuine DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES are only made and sold at my place. Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street.
ap19 J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To merit your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination
At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 7 Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary, Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

HORNET RASPBERRY.

This is the largest RASPBERRY grown, and is of great excellence. We have a large supply of plants. Also, of Pilate, Imperial, Souchet, Franconia, Brinckles, Orange, &c.

J. KNOX,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

CURRANTS.

This invaluable fruit is receiving much more attention than formerly. We have large plants of CHERRY,
WHITE GRAPE VICTORIA,
SHORT BUNCH,
RED &c.
J. KNOX,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

BREWER, BURKE & Co.,
Commission Merchants.
AGENTS FOR THE
PACIFIC,
GLOBE, and
LIBERTY OIL WORKS.

Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—

AT LAWRENCEVILLE.

Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. se11

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS OF FINE CARBON OIL,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

WAREHOUSE: No. 92 THIRD street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

ST. LOUIS SANITARY FAIR.—Contributions of the following articles, for the New England Kitchen, will be thankfully received, directed thus: JAMES E. YEATMAN, Pres. San. Comm., U. A. Rooms, *for the N. E. K.* Money should be mailed (registered) to Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, box 1414, St. Louis.

Army beans, fat pickled pork, codfish, hams, potatoes, plate pieces corned beef, apples (green and dried,) pumpkins in every form, corn and rye meal, flour, butter, lard, sugars, molasses, currants, raisins, spices, eggs, yeast, powder, pickles, vegetables of the season, tea, coffee, chocolate, cream and milk DAILY AFTER May 17th. Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, Chairman.
ap13 eod6t.

## TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja22:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de31:1y Allegheny, Pa.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by
ja21] MILLER & RICKETSON.

## OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.
WISE & CHILDS,
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
No. 429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Dealers and Oil Producers generally is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Ronsville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. se11:1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

## COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

## SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs,
BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

## GLASSWARE.

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

## RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Old Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, the most powerful and elegant toned instrument manufactured in the country. Also, Schomacker & Co.'s and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos, and S. D. & H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for five years. WAMELINK & BARR,
ap19 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. mh1

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

OUR CUSTOM
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable COATINGS,
CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
among which will be found a FEW NOVELTIES, which we
Make to Order in a Superior Manner
AT POPULAR PRICES.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
(Successors to L. Hirshfield,)
mh29:6m No. 83 WOOD STREET.

WALL PAPER.—
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se8 No. 114 Fifth street.

ORDNANCE OFFICE—
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until four o'clock, P. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following Carriages:

For 15-inch Guns,
20 Barbette Front Pintle.
30 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch Guns,
160 Casemate Carriages.
240 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch Guns,
60 Front Pintle Barbette.

The parts required for wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:

FOR TOP CARRIAGE.

Check-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.

CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.

Rails, Rail Plates, Rail Chords, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Cleats, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.

CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.

Parts named before and rail top bars.

The number and dimensions of the iron plates and bars for each carriage to be as specified in the bills of iron in ORDNANCE MEMORANDA No 6, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford or Allegheny Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed Schedules, containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above named places. On these bidders will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.

The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:

ROLLED IRON

Check Plates and Rail Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Transoms all to be of best quality charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs per square inch.

Trunnion Beds to be of best quality of charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 54,000 lbs. per square inch.

Chocks, Braces, Hurters and Counter-hurters, all to be of good medium iron; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Rails, Rail Chords, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality, or well-refined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.

Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

All Bolts and Rivets to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 58,000 lbs. per square inch.

HAMMERED IRON.

Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

Bidders will make separate schedules for delivering one-half the amount required at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the other half at the New York Arsenal, New York harbor.

Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.

No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Plates and Bars for Iron Gun Carriages."

GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.
ap11:eodtd

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quiatities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-11-a-w

NEW SPRING GOODS,
No. 10 St. Clair street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN cities, a large and well selected stock of goods, designed for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following goods: FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN COATINGS and CASSIMERES of almost every shade, style and color, all of which I will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner by experienced workmen at short notice and reasonable terms. Also, a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as are usually kept in first-class furnishing stores. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

W. H. McGEE,
ap18:6m No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.
GRAY & LOGAN,
Having removed to 47 ST. CLAIR street, would specially invite the attention of all in want of
CLOTHING FOR BOYS,
YOUTHS or CHILDREN
To their now large and complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
replete with all the new styles of the season, and manufactured by the very best houses in New York.
GRAY & LOGAN,
ap19:2w No. 47 St. Clair street.

NOW OPENED.
The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS, SACQUES, TALMAS, CLOAKS, CLARS, &c.
Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.
SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond.
ap21

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS,
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the GRADATION, MASONRY, BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLAST, CROSS-TIES and TRACK LAYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty (87) miles, in sections of about one mile each.

Specifications and Profiles are now ready at the Company's office, in Pittsburgh, and Proposals will be received until 20th April.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.
Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 15th, 1864. mh22:tf

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY invite proposals for the graduation and masonry of about eight miles of their road between the borough of Kittanning and the mouth of Mahoning Creek, in sections of about one mile each.

Profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the office of the Company, on Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on and after the 27th inst., and proposals will be received until the 4th of May next.

ap12 F. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 89 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.
Copies of fine Engravings.
2,500 different subjects, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
WM. MILLER & RICKETSON.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—The GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the Act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put ont of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere traction.

The terms are CASH, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe2:1awd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM.
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Of two hundred acres; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situated on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms, apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to
J. F. STOCKDALE,
apr13-tf, PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of
JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired.
Enquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

## DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

BOYS' CASSIMERES
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS, and
SUMMER PANT STUFFS;
GENTS' FANCY CASSIMERES;
CLOTHS, and a full assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
AT
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
apr12

SPRING BALMORL SKIRTS
At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.
QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS
from 75c. to $1.50.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,
18¾ and 25 cents.
MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;
LINEN TABLE COVERS;
TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.
MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS,
in Pink, Blue and White,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh31

SECOND ARRIVAL
OF
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS,
Embracing the most desirable
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and
FANCY GOODS.
Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
ap8

OUR CUSTOM
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
Is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable
Coatings,
Cassimeres, and
Vestings,
Among which will be found a few
Novelties,
which we make TO ORDER in a superior manner at popular prices.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
(Successors to L. Hirshfield,) No. 83 Wood street.
mh29:6m

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf.) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice. 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims coll

# The Daily Commercial.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The demand upon our discount houses during the past week for loans has been very brisk. Leading operations in oil, iron, lumber, and other heavy purchases, required large investments, and the applications for loans were numerous. Rates, however, have not changed, as money still continues to be abundant. Exchange is very plenty, and at merely nominal premium. Gold in this market is so very scarce and transactions so very few and light, that we hardly consider it worth reporting. The premium here is wholly governed by the New York quotations, and what is bought by our brokers is under them.

—The New York stock market has not recovered entirely from the panic. Prices of stocks are very irregular. Many of the operators in stocks at the Boards were swept clean by the late breakdown. Many more have been seriously weakened, and altogether there is a more cautious feeling pervading stock circles than has been seen for a long time. Brokers, as a rule, want cash with their orders, and refuse, for a mere commission, to take risks attendant upon present inflated values. William street continues to grow quiet, under the losses in stocks, and much less interest is shown by merchants to know the price of gold and stocks than was noticed the previous week. The premium on coin is yet considered higher than necessity calls for. The various expedients put in execution by Mr. Chase to destroy the influence of the gold gamblers, and reduce the premium, have had no permanent influence. They have only been checked up for a day or so, or a few hours at a time. The new gold bill, which passed the House last week and now awaiting the action of the Senate, is regarded as embodying salutary provisions that will, if it becomes a law, check gambling, but not entirely to eradicate the evil. It will put an end to all time sales, which at present constitute the operations of speculators; but to what extent it will reduce the premium is a question which remains to be solved. There is yet another way by which the price of gold can and probably will be brought down. It is to be accomplished by that without which, (as Mr. Chase writes), all other measures fail, military success. It is the victory that Gen. Grant is almost certain soon to achieve over the rebels in Virginia, which will insure the capture of Richmond. When that event takes place, which we feel almost confident of—gold will probably find its proper level of forty to fifty per cent. premium, despite the struggles of the speculators to prevent it.

The New York money market was greatly relieved last week by the issue of the five per cent. certificates which were gotten up by the Clearing House Committee to be used by the banks in the settlement of balances. These issues formed a large addition to the currency, to the great relief of the weak banks as well as to the money market, though the credit of some of the banks is not yet entirely free from damaging gossip. Thompson thus describes these certificates: "A bank belonging to the Clearing House, that gets, takes to a bank House committee some of its choicest assets, and gets 90 per cent. of their market value in Certificates bearing five per cent. interest. With these it pays its balances to the other Banks. Practically a sound Bank is compelled to loan to a weak, expansive concern, all balances, at five per cent. interest, for an indefinite length of time. Hence, if a Bank contracts its loans, it gets these tokens. The National Banks do not belong to this 5 per cent. token ring; and on Monday, in the midst of the panic, the Bank of Commerce broke loose from the Clearing House Certificate dodge, and demanded greenbacks in its transactions. This alarmed many of the other large Clearing house Banks, and they attempted to screen themselves from greenback payments by certifying checks and drafts '*good through the exchanges*'—thus virtually admitting their inability to pay money. That portion of the public who understand the dodges of the street immediately bid one to two per cent. premium on money, in exchange for checks on the Banks that showed this white feather. This is all there is in the report that greenbacks are at a premium."

The bill authorizing the banking institutions of New York to organize, under the National Bank Law, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and now only requires the signature of the Governor of that State to become a law. The following is the act:

SECTION 1. Any bank, banking association, corporation, or individual incorporated by or under the laws of this State, at the time of the passage of the act of Congress, approved the 25th day of February, in the year 1863, entitled, "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," may, at any time after two years after the passage of this act, become an association under the provisions of said act of Congress; provided that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock consent thereto; and when the directors have procured the authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate of association, as required by said act of Congress, the cashier shall publish notice thereof in some newspaper published in the city or county where such bank, banking association, corporation or individual incorporated aforesaid is located for at least thirty days. Should no newspaper be published in such city or county, such notice shall be published as the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States shall direct. Such cashier shall send like printed notice by mail to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State and to each shareholder.

SEC. 2. Any banks, banking associations or individuals, incorporated as aforesaid, who shall avail themselves of the provisions of the first section of this act, and the income dividends, property thereof, shall be liable to assessment and taxation under the laws of the State, after the same shall have been organized in pursuance of said section, to the same extent and with the same force and effect as they or any of them are now.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as releasing such association from its obligations to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred before becoming such association; and it shall be competent for any body corporate for the term of three years after having become an association under the laws of the United States, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by and against it, and to enable it to close its affairs and to dispose of and convey its property, but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this State the business for which it was established.

SEC. 4. This shall take effect immediately.

—Copper stocks at the New York Mining Board on Saturday, showed signs of greater activity. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Offered. | Ask'd. | | Offered. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aztec | 7¼ | 10 | Rockland | 14½ | 17½ |
| Boston | 5 | — | Superior | 10 | — |
| Canada | 6 | 10 | Sharon Consol. | 2 | 3 |
| Caledonia | 10½ | 15 | Vermont | 2 | 3 |
| Carp Lake | — | 5¼ | Keweenaw | — | 6 |
| Central | 65 | 75 | Knowlton | 9 | 11 |
| Columbiana | — | 12 | Lafayette | — | 1½ |
| Clifton | 1¼ | 2½ | Manhattan | 7½ | 9 |
| Derby | 1¾ | 2½ | Mendota | — | 9 |
| Douglas | — | 10 | Minnesota | 70 | 75 |
| Evergreen B'f'k | 16 | 19 | Norwich | — | 7¼ |
| Flint Steel Riv. | — | 16 | N. J. Consol | 4¼ | 6 |
| Hilton | 3½ | 6 | New York | ½ | 1½ |
| Hamilton | 7 | 10 | Ontonagon | — | 5 |
| Hudson | 1½ | 2½ | Passaic | — | 3 |
| Indiana | 8½ | 9½ | Providence | 1½ | 2 |
| Isle Royale | 26 | 29 | Quincy | 92 | 95 |

—The rates for Copper Shares at Boston, same date, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aztec | 8 | Hancock | 11½ |
| Central | 70 | Pewabic | 60½ |
| Copper Falls | 47 | Franklin | 36½ |
| Huron | 46½ | Bay State | 21 |
| Isle Royale | 27 | Northwestern | 14¾ |
| Rockland | 15 | | |

### New York Hop Market.

Hops continue in limited demand for consumption, and the market is steady at 20@28c. for common to prime quality, cash. There are no goods in this market that will sell by the quantity at any higher rates, though some small lots may command 30c., 6 months. We know that crops are quoted at 25@30c., and even 36c. for a quotation to send abroad, but this is simply nonsense: there are no such goods here, and even if there were, there is no demand for them; shippers have got a surfeit of American Hops this year that deters them from purchasing at present, notwithstanding the high rates of exchange. To quote hops, then, at anything above their market value is to mislead country readers. THE TRIBUNE will not do this to please anybody, but simply tell its readers that one-half the crop is untold, and that the whole of this is not worth, on an average, over 18c. ₰ lb.; indeed, the bulk of the stock is trash, composed of moldy Hops, worth nominally, 5@15c. ₰ lb, as to quality; the sales to-day are 200 bales at 22@23c. cash, and time for common to prime, sound quality.

### Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says:—The New England trade are buying liberally, and orders are coming in from western dealers, many of whom are beginning to see that higher prices are likely to rule before long. Prices of stock and cost of manufacturing show a continued tendency to advance. Our manufacturers are, in most cases, straining every nerve to make up goods to avoid extra expense, but there is danger of their over-doing the matter and getting such large stocks of goods on hand as to break down prices. Army work is quiet, only a few unfilled contracts being in this market. The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and rea, for the past week, have been 9,785 cases.

### Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The makers of Pig metal having pretty much all sold ahead of their production for some time to come, the market is quiet for the want of stock; only a few small sales are reported, at $54@55 per ton, cash, for three numbers, at which rates there are more buyers than sellers, and the market more active. Scotch pig is generally held above the views of buyers, but a sale of 100 tons is reported at $51 cash. For manufactured iron the demand continues good at fully former rates, and the mills generally well off of orders.

### Baltimore Cattle Market.

Some 600 head of beef cattle were offered at the scales. The receipts were nearly all in good condition, and the range in prices was less than usual. Sales comprised 133 head to Washington butchers, 250 head to government contractors, and 217 head to Baltimore butchers, at prices ranging from $7 to $8.75 per 100 lbs gross, an improvement in the better description of ½c per pound.

Hogs—Supply fair and demand moderately active. Sales range from $11 to $12.75 per 100 lbs net, for common to prime live hogs.

Sheep—Receipts continue very moderate, and fair to prime meet with ready sale at 9½ to 10½c ₰ lb gross.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, April 25, 1864.

Business on Saturday was more active than usual. The sales which we note below exhibit a fair amount of transactions. The weather was delightful—the most pleasant we have experienced this season. Our rivers are falling. There is, however, sufficient water for all ordinary purposes. On the landing we noticed a good deal of activity. The steamer Major Anderson arrived with a good cargo, and left again on Saturday evening. She is making weekly trips to Cincinnati. The Empire city has arrived after an absence of ten months in the Government service. The Mariner arrived, and is announced for Cincinnati. The new steamer Ontario left for Nashville; the Starlight, for St. Paul, had a good trip, the Damsel, for Cincinnati, had about all she could manage. The Reserve will leave for St. Louis to-day. The New York will have dispatch for the same port. The Silver Spray brought up one of the best trips of the season. Business on the Allegheny was not so brisk as we have seen it. The Echo No. 3 left on Saturday for Emlington. The arrivals were the Ida Reese and Leclair. The Urilda and Cottage were due. The sales since our last were as follows, viz:

ALE—On account of the heavy increase in expenses has advanced one dollar per barrel, to the following: Fresh Ale at $9 00; half barrels at $4 50. Stock Ale at $10 ₰ barrel; half bbls at $5. Fresh at $10; half do at $5. Stock at $11; half do at $5 50. Porter at $10 per barrel; half do at $5. India Ale at $11; half do at $5 50.

HOPS—The market was not active; sales of Eastern New York at 25@25c.

MALT—Sales of 2,000 bushels Barley Malt at $1 70@1 75 per bushel.

BARLEY—The market was inactive; sales of 1,000 bushels Spring at $1 55. The season for Barley is over.

EGGS—The demand has fallen off; sales of 5 bbls at 19c, and 20 bbls do, in lots at 20c. The receipts are increasing.

BUTTER—The receipts were larger than the previous day. The sales were 12 bbls Roll at 35c; 500 lbs print at 40c, 3 bbls do at 33c.

BACON—The market was firm, with an active demand, and the sales were liberal, viz: 20,000 lbs Shoulders, 12½ 12,000 do do 12½; 5,000 do Sides, 13½; 20,000 do do, 15@13½; 6,000 do Plain Hams, 16; 10,000 do do 16@16½; 10,000 do Clear Sides, 15; 3,000 do S. C. Hams, 18; 10,000 do do, 18; 15,000 do assorted at the same range of prices; 100 pieces canvassed S. C. Hams, 20.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Sales 100 bbls No. 1, $1 12@1 15.

MESS PORK—The demand very limited. Sales 20 bbls at $26.

SPEARING—Sales 50,000 lbs at 13c. The principal demand was for export.

LARD—The market was not very active. Sales 20 bbls at 14@14½.

CHEESE—The old Stock is about exhausted. Sales of 1,000 lbs new at 14c.

FISH.—We have nothing new to note in this article; sales 85 half bbls, Lake Herring at $5 50; sales 50 half bbls W Fish, $8 75c.

PIG METAL.—The market was steady with a fair local demand. Sales of 200 tons Mahoning Valley Mill Iron at $56 00 cash.

HAY.—Sales of 4 loads at scales, at $45@46 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—Was in moderate demand. Sales of 145 bush. peaches, at 17½@18c; Apples, sales of 65 bush at 10½@10 1c ₰ lb.

ONIONS.—We note a sale of 8 bbls at $6 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—Were in good demand holders were asking an advance. Sales of lots comprising 1,800 bushels on at $1 00 ₰ bbl.

APPLES.—Were much inquired for. Sales of 50 bbls choice at $4 25.

TURNIPS—We note sales of 10 bbls. at $2 50 per barrel.

FLOUR—The demand was fair and sales moderate; holders did not seem disposed to sell below the current rates. The sales were as follows: 120 bbls. Extra Family, $8; 146 do, $7 75@8; 100 do choice, $8; 120 do, $7,75@8. Sales 60 bbls. Extra, $7; receipts moderate.

GRAIN—The market on Saturday was inactive; dealers confined their purchases to small lots, prices are unchanged.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in this article, either as regards prices or demands. Sales were restricted to small operations. The stock on hand is not large. The principle demand was for Corn and Oats at firm prices.

## PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, April 25, 1864.

Business on Saturday was fair. Sales were more liberal than has been usual on Saturday. The demand was altogether for crude, former prices were well maintained, and in some instances an advance was asked; whilst other dealers were asking a price which held them out of market, at least for the present. The receipts on Saturday foot up to 3,351 bbls. The Allegheny has become too shallow to permit steamers to reach Oil City; hence we will have to depend on flats for our receipts until we have more water. The sales were as follows:

TAR—Sales of 100 barrels at $4,50—an advance.

BENZOLE.—We note sales of 150 bbls deodorized at 25c.

CRUDE.—The sales were liberal and at a variety of prices. Sales in bulk or packages returned—200 bbls at 22c; 700 do 23c; sales of 1100 bbls Noble well heavy oil, 20c; sales of 480 bbls at 22½c; 450 do 23c; sales of 1000 bbls in two lots, 23c; 200 do 23c; 600 do 23c; 200 do 22½; 123 do 23c; sales of 340 bbls, packages included, 28c. Most dealers were asking 29c.

*Refined* was inactive. There was no disposition manifested on either side to operate. Prices were firm. Market unsettled.

### Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

H Rosenbach, 96 bbls; Brewer, Burke & Co, 400 do; Williams, 525 do; Anderson & Co, 321 do; Thos Noble, 265 do; Fisher, 422 do; J R McCune, 37; Hill & Thum, 20 do; Richardson & Harley, 220 do; Kepler & Co, 606; R Ashworth, 690 do; J Wilkins, 31 do. Total, 3,351.

### Imports Oil per Allegheny V. R. R.—

Lucesco Co, 56 bbls refined, for Philadelphia; North American Co, 156 bbls do for Philadelphia; Brewer, Burke & Co, 16 bbls bbls crude, Philadelphia; Lockhart & Frew, 102 bbls refined, for

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1864.

Stocks are better. Gold 178¼.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago & R. I | 119 | Clev & Toledo | 156 |
| Cumb. pref | 69½ | C. & Q | 40 |
| Ill. Cent. scrip | 132½ | Michigan Cent | 143 |
| Mich. Southern | 1993/4 | Harlem | 220 |
| M. S. guar | 154 | Cleve & Pitts | 118¾ |
| N. Y. Cent | 136 | Reading | 140 |
| Hudson River | 136½ | Erie | 115½ |
| Canton | 148½ | Galena & Chicago | 130½ |

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Stocks higher. Gold 174¾.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago & R I | 119¼ | Mich Southern | 95 |
| Cumberland pref | 69 | Mich guarant'd | 186 |
| Illinois Central | 130½ | Reading | 140 |
| Mo 6s | 70 | Cleve & Toledo | 154 |
| Erie | 115⅝ | Chi & Quincy | 140 |
| Gal & Chicago | 181½ | Mich Central | 144¼ |
| Harlem | 24 | Terre H & Alton | 68 |
| Cleva & Pittsb'gh | 119½ | P, Ft W & Chi | 119½ |
| Tol. & Wab | 73 | 5-20 Coupons | 113⅝ |
| C. & N. W | 57 | 1-Year Certificates | 95⅞ |

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

The following are the closing prices at Gallagher's Evening Stock Exchange:

Gold 177½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N Y Central | 163¾ | Erie | 116¼ |
| Hudson River | 141¼ | Mich Cent | 144 |
| Reading | 140 | Mich Southern | 96 |
| Ill Cetifrad | 132⅝ | Galena | 129½ |
| Pitts'bg ex-divid'd | 118 | Cleve & Toledo | 153 |

### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 23.

COTTON—Is firm, at 80@83c.

CORN—Dull and unsettled. The prices are 10c lower; choice sales of 7,000 bushels.

WHEAT—Dull at an advance of 1c; Chicago Spring, $1 74@1 76; Red, $1 79@1 84.

PORK—Buoyant, at $27 25 for new.

WHISKY—Unsettled and dull; $1 26 is offered, and $1 28@1 30 asked.

### New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, April 23.

Petroleum is excited; Crude strong at 42@45. Refined in Bond, 55@56. Free, 67½@70.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1864.

FLOUR—Firmer in the morning, and prices advanced 10@15c. Superfine at $6 60@6 75, and Extra at $6 80@7, but the market closed quiet.

WHEAT—Advanced 2@3c, with sales of 12,000 bushels at $1 45@1 50 for good to prime Red, and $1 63@1 65 for White. Closing quiet.

CORN—Dull at $1 00@1 05, and Shelled dull at $1 08@1 10.

OATS—In good demand at 83@84.

RYE—Dull at $1 40.

WHISKY—Unsettled. 600 barrels sold at $1 25 @1 27. There were more sellers than buyers at the inside rate at the close.

PROVISIONS—Firm and in good demand. Mess Pork at $25. Bulk Shoulders are held at 10¾c. and Sides at 11½@11¾c. Lard is held firmly at 13¾c. Sugar Cured Hams are held at 20c, and in demand.

GROCERIES—Unchanged and quiet. Sugar at 19@21c. Coffee at 44@45½c.

GOLD at 17@176. Exchange firm.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.**—John Moorhead, 2 cars pig metal; Hitchcock & McCreery, lot corn; Spencer McKay, 10 skks barley; L H Voigt, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl and 1 bx eggs; Beckham & Long, 1 bdl hides; Sanitary Committee, 1 bx stores; J T Ralya, 1 car stoves; Bingham & Sturgeon, 100 bbls flour; R H King, 1 car lumber; F Illig & Co, 5 skks flaxseed, 2 do clover, 9 do apples, 1 do beans, 17 bush potatoes, 32 bbls flour; Culp & Shepard, 56 skks oats; Bingham & Sturgeon, 66 skks oats; L H Voigt, 15 bbls D apples, 3 do eggs; B A Fahnestock, 5 bxs glassware; Rea & Keil, 14 skks lard; W S Haven, 9 bundles paper; A Arnheim & Co, 2 bds calf skins; R Robinson & Co, 6 bxs tallow, 4 bbls linseed oil; J B Campbell, 10 bbls pearls; A Guchenheimer & Bro, 4 bxs household goods; Culp & Bro, 87 skks flaxseed; L H Voigt, 4 casks, 2 bbls eggs; D Wallace, 150 bbls high wine; Jas Hood, 5 bbls sheet iron; Halman & Rahm, 55 bars iron, Watt & Wilson, 13 hhds sides; Cook & Pettit, 6 do; Jones & Laughlin, 4 bbls, 1 bx scrap iron; D Wallace, 50 bbls high wine; Wm McClelland, 100 bbls flour; A McPherson, 1 car hay; Hitchcock & McCreery, 102 bags oats, 25 do corn, 7 do potatoes; Hall & Speer, 60 old plow points; J Rhodes, 600 sacks barley; D Wallace, 280 bgs corn; J S Ligget & Co, 123 bgs wheat; Culp & Shepard, 161 bags corn, 160 do oats; J S Ligget & Co, 186 bgs wheat; Head & Metzger, 4 bbls beans, 3 do flax seed, 1 do tallow; Rea & Keil 103 bbls flour; Culp & Shepherd, 161 bgs corn; D Wallace, 448 skks oats.

**Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.**—Wm. Sedden, 10 bbls tobacco; J. Painter & Co., 15 do; Wurtland & Connor, 39 do; C. Ryer, 2 bbls do 1 keg snuff; A. Smith, 1 bx lasts; W. Jenkinson, 10 bbls tobacco; C. P. Markie, 31 skks rags; J. M. Snowden, 21 bbls tobacco; E. Megraw, 10 do 2 kegs snuff; J. R. Thompson, 120 bbls potatoes; S. C. Reed, 6 bxs trees; S. B. Floyd, 15 bales hay; J. Mullen, 7 bbls scrap iron; Wurtland & Connor, 31 bbls tobacco; Schomaker & Lang, 10 do; J. Wood, 2 bbls 2 kegs 1 bx scrap iron; Watt & Wilson, 10 bbls tobacco; Hitchcock & McCrusky, 100 skks potatoes; Thos. Bell, 160 bgs Rye; Potter & Aiken, 50 bbls flour; C. P. Holloway 2 skks wool; Jones & Laughlin, 2 bbls scrap iron; J. R. Sholerman, cask ware; Peter Ruper, 1 do; H. Aufderhide, 1 do; Voskamp & Co., 1 do; J. Farley, 8 bbls knobs; Livingston & Co., 16 do; Jones & Murrick, 4 do; Thos. Bell, 160 skks corn; E. Riley, 3 bbls eggs; Dunlap & Atwater, 6 bbls eggs 1 sk wool; B. S. Jenney 2 bbls eggs; Godfrey & Clark, 3 skks rags; Jas. McCutcheon, 7 bdls fellows 2 bxs; F. Vangorder, 19 bbls eggs, 1 bbl Butter; 1 do Tallow; Wm. Cooper, 1 bbl eggs; Logan & Gregg, 10 bales hoes; Hamilton & Co., 44 bgs flax seed; J. Thompson & Co., 2 half bbls varnish; Fackiuer & Irwin, 2 do.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—Forsyth & Bros, 80 bbls refined oil; Graff & M'Kee, 1 bbl, 5 half bbls do.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Cincinnati.**

Per steamer Major Anderson—Seybuger, Vosskemp & Washington, 100 bbls flour; R R Mills, 100 bbls flour; Head & Mitzgar, 27 bxs tobacco; A W Howard, 7 pkgs groceries; A & J Wilson, 10 tes sugar cured hams; Wm Sumner, 9 sewing machines; Fleming & Bro, 1 bbl blue tick; Rea & Kiel, 100 bgs shorts; Shacklett & McClain, box; Female College, 1 box; A Tchatany, 1 light wagon; Clark & Co, 36 bbls whiskey, 1 lit heres lard, 16 hhds bacon, 40 hhds tobacco, 3 do do; B & Co 193 bbls whisky; C & Co, 75 bbls pork; Gist Bros, 10 bbls eggs; 2 do, 53 bags feathers; Parker & Poland, 3 bxs furs; Jas Howell Co, 57 rolls leather; G W M, 39 bbls pork.

**St. Louis.**

PER STEAMER EMPIRE CITY.—H H Collins, 13 hhds fire clay, 12 Hhds do; W McKee & Co, 38 bbls sand; A Gordon, 51 Packages household goods; Clarke & Co, 16 boxes furniture, Spencer & McKay, 56 empty oil bbls; Nimick & Co, 150 tons pig iron.

PER EMPIRE CITY.—H H Collins, 13 hhds and 12 bbls clay; McKee & Co, 39 bbls lard; A Gordon, 11 pkgs; Clarke & Co, 16 pkgs furniture; Spencer & McKay, 56 empty bbls; Nimick and Co, 150 tons pig iron; Graff, Bennet & Co, 145 tons pig iron.

**Louisville.**

PER GOLDEN ERA.—A Oyer, 5 hhds, 1 bx tobacco; J J Albertz, 3 hhds, 1 bx do; J A Mazurie, 9 hhds, 1 bx do; H Dallmyer, 2 hhds, 1 bx do; Clarke & Co, 114 hhds do, 164 bbls whisky, 261 tes lard, 6 hhds tobacco; L H Voight & Co, 24 bbls, 20 skks buckwheat flour; Weyman & Co, 10 hhds tobacco; Penna Railroad, 5 bales cotton; no consignee, 269 bbls flour, 5 hhds tobacco.

**Nashville**

PER SILVER SPRAY—Clarke & Co, 173 hhds tobacco, 590 tes lard, 8 skks bacon, 20 bbls alcohol, 261 barrels of whisky, 751 bales of cotton, 1040 sacks wheat, 540 bbls flour, 50 skks feathers, 36 pes stoves, 30 skks machine; Weyman & Son, 1 hhd 1 bx tobacco; J W Tay or, 7 hhds do; S Ewart & Co, 2 hhds bacon, 10 bbls peaches; McDonald & Arbuckle, 204 hides; L H Voight & Co, 213 bbls fruit; D & W Bennett, 26 cks clay; J J Haust, lot sundries; A Schomaker & Co, do; D M Edgerton, 199 oil bbls, 4 bxs mdse.

**Wheeling.**

PER MINERVA—Campbell and Hutchinson, 294 bbls wheat; J R Welden, 520 bdls paper; J Collins and Co, 4 pkgs; Head & Metzgar, 6 bbls apples; J Mazurie, 18 casks tobacco; Clarke, & Co, 73 bales wool; Marshall, 47 do; Rankin, 10 bbls apples; Fairley, 30 bales of hay; various owners 43 pkgs sundries.

### Foreign Iron Market.

LONDON METAL MARKET, April 8.—Demand has become large for Spelter, the terms obtained being £21 5s to 21 10s on the spot, and £21 5s to £21 10s for delivery. The slow sale, and 112s to 113s the value of Straits. Lead still wanted, and British Pig brings £21 15s to £22 15c. Many contracts in Scotch Pig Iron at 58s 9d to 59s cash, mixed numbers.

BRITISH IRON TRADE.—Wolverhampton, April 7.—Neither in Birmingham to-day, nor in this town yesterday, was there any business of importance transacted. The reports of the state of trade were to the effect that since the preliminary meeting more inquiries had been afloat, and that orders had been secured which, before that meeting, had been held back. At the same time the transactions are not so numerous as it had been expected they would be in the week following the official declaration of prices. Buyers, it is conceived, are further holding back theirs orders until after the quarterly meetings next week, when some are hoping that prices will be lower. On the part of first-class houses there is no good reason to suppose that this expectation will be realized; but the makers of a brand of less reputation than is peculiar to such firms are now prepared in many cases to accept terms approaching those which up to the recent great improvement in the demand were regarded as applicable to second-class makers when list rates stood at the present height. Prices must therefore be reported easier. Nevertheless there are not wanting men of the first standing in the trade who maintain that a retrograde movement will not take place for some time. Pigs are almost unsaleable, except in special cases. Buyers want great reductions, but makers will not yield to the extent demanded. They are, therefore, reducing the make. This week an arrangement has been come to whereby two more furnaces are to go out. Coal cannot now be sold at the recent high prices, and the supply of labor at the collieries is reported to be equal to the demand.


OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.

oc17:1y

JOHN MEYER'S Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street, oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY RENDER'S Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no2:6m


## RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville |
| James Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Minerva | Gordon | Wheeling. |
| Emma Graham | Ayres | Zanesville. |
| Silver Spray | Sherman | Nashville. |
| Empire City | Haziett | St. Louis. |
| Golden Era | Byrun | St. Louis. |
| Mariner | Collier | Cincinnati. |
| Marmora | Whitaker | Cincinnati. |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Jas. Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Julia | Coulson | Zanesville. |
| Starlight | Harten | St. Louis. |
| Damsel | Todd | Cincinnati. |
| Ontario | Harten | Nashville. |
| Major Anderson | Dravo | Cincinnati. |

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there weresix feet seven inches water in the channel and falling. The weather during the day was changeable.

THE Golden Era, Capt. Bryan, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The steamer Mariner, Capt. Devenny, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day.

The following Pittsburgh steamers passed Cairo on the 20th: Armenia, Nevada and Geo. Albree.

THE steamer Leclaire was sold on Saturday to a Portsmouth Company, for $17,000. She left for that port in the evening.

The steamer New York, Capt. Lightner, is announced for St. Louis on Monday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE favorite steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Ayres, will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Tuesday.

THE following steamers were advertized to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday, viz: Havana, Delaware, Jennie Hubbs, Bertha, Sam Young and Nevada.

THE fine packet Reserve, Captain W. M. List, leaves this day for Cincinnati and St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Mr. Dorsie, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 1 a. m. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE fine passenger steamer Jewess, Capt. Frazier, leaves for Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Messrs. Fry and Clark, who have charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attentions.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from Saturday's *Commercial:*

The river has receded ten inches during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning, and six feet hence to Louisville, nine feet in the canal, and six feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls.

The Lower Ohio is falling, with twelve feet from Portland to Cairo.

There is five feet in the Cumberland; also five feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

The Kentucky river is in fair navigable condition, with five feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

The Jennie Hubbs, Kate Kearney, M. S. Mepham from Pittsburgh; Bertha, from Louisville; Leonidas and Prima Donna, from St. Louis, Fitzhugh, from Nashville, and Lady Pike from Memphis, comprise the arrivals—all with fair trips, except the Jennie Hubbs. The latter only brought 800 kegs of nails and a few packages of glassware. The Leonidas was detained, owing to the breaking of a portion of her machinery.

The *Commercial* thus refers to "our Pet." The new and elegant side-wheel steamer M. S. Mepham, just completed at Pittsburgh, leaves for St. Louis to-day, and is certainly worthy of a visit." Here follows a description from our paper.

Another splendid business steamer—the Kate Kearney—arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, and leaves for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi River this evening. The hull, by Mr. L. Speers, Bellvernon, Pa., is 196 feet on deck, 40 feet 5 inches beam, 27 feet 10 inches floor, and 5½ feet depth of hold. The machinery; by Grisci & McCoy, of Wellsville, Ohio, consists of four double-flue boilers 43 inches in diameter, 24 feet long, the cylinders being 20 inches in diameter with 5½ feet stroke, working a water wheel 22 feet in diameter, with 25 feet length of bucket. The Kate has capacity for 1,000 tons, and trims on twenty-two inches water. The cabin is by James Millingar, of Pittsburgh. She is designed more particularly for freighting, her cabin being small—the after part being devoted exclusively for deck passengers. One commanding feature is that the deck hands and firemen fare as well as passengers, and have boys to wait on them at the table.

Captain Height speaks in the highest terms of praise of all connected with her construction, and says they not only gave him a satisfactory job, but fulfilled their contracts to the day. She has superior stock accommodations, unusually roomy guards above and below. The pantry and barber's saloon are very neat and capacious. The Kate Kearney cost $45,000, but Captain Height refused $80,000 for her previous to leaving Pittsburgh. She brought 600 tons from Pittsburgh, including 250 tons of iron from Portsmouth, and handles easy and has good speed.

Capt. Drown intends calling his large and powerful side-wheel Cincinnati and Wheeling packet the Wild Wagoner, in compliment to T. Buchanan Read. The Wild Wagoner will be ready for the fall business.

Maj. J. B. Davis, of the 2d Minnesota Veterans, has resigned his position, and is in this city. The gallant Major contemplates engaging in steamboating again.

Supervising Inspector, E. M. Shield, arrived from Washington yesterday.

Manifest of steamer Nevada in her way from St. Louis to this port: For Pittsburgh, 6 bales cotton, 2 hhds lard; bales hemp, Dan Limohue; 6 hhds clay, H H Collins; 100 bdls hides, J Y Mc Laughlin & Co; 26 bgs rags, 2,023 bbls flour, 18 csks bacon, 22 bbls lard, Clarke & Co, 200 dry hides, Seibert, Kelly & Co; 500 empty oil bbls, Pennock, Ball & Co; 3 bbls clay, Cunningham & Co.

NEWS FROM CAIRO.—The Nevada, Captain Rogers, passed us at dusk, with about 600 tons of freight. Mr. Rogers, her Clerk, furnished us with the annexed manifest. Captain David Z. Brickle, late of the Nevada, is in town, awaiting a boat for Memphis. The St. Patrick and Anderson report all quiet on the Ohio; they did not see any guerrillas on their way out. Nothing new from below; there was considerable excitement at Memphis when the Graham left, Hickman is looked upon with suspicion. The work on the fortifications at Columbus continues. All quiet at Paducah.

The Mollie Abie also left, on the arrival of the evening train, with all the freight she wanted, and her cabin full of people. The Mary E. Forsyth has just arrived; she has 152 bales cotton, and some other freight for St. Louis; she put off 200 mules here for the Quartermaster; also, a large number of horses, including one hundred and sixty rebel officers on their way to Johnson's island; she took on for St. Louis, a lot of lumber, 125 bbls of liquor, and sundry small lots of freight.

The Liberty No. 2 was tied up near Shawneetown, on her up trip; no one was hurt. The Prairie Rose is on the docks.

The river has been very high this month, and we are pleased to observe that our city, inside the levee, is still dry and free from seepage water—showing that each year the artificial banks around Cairo are becoming more compact. Business on the levee was moderately brisk. The weather continues delightful. Receipts by rail are light—shipments by rail ditto. The Eclipse reports having seeing two mounted guerrillas at Big Hurricane Island on the way out. Several shots were fired at her; doing no harm, however. She advises up bound boats to keep to left hand shore.

LOUISVILLE.

The Argonaut arrived from Pittsburgh. She discharged about 10 tons of iron and sundry freight here, and left with about 500 tons for St. Louis.

Capt. Pinckney Varble sold the Steamer N. W. Hughes to the Government, yesterday, for $28,000. The N. W. Hughes is entirely new, a powerful boat, and only used since the 1st of January last, and this sale may be considered at present a low price.

It is estimated that ten millions will be required to improve the navigation of the Ohio river by locks and dams, and that the tolls necessary to pay a dividend on the investment will not exceed on ordinary mercantile one mill per ton per mile, while the rates on coal boats, rafts, etc., will be merely nominal. The toll would thus be only about one cent and a-half on a barrel of flour from Louisville to Cincinnati, and two and a-half cents on a keg of nails from Pittsburgh to Louisville. The boats would make more money than they now do, as they could run all the year, and always carry full loads.

The price paid for the J. D. Hinds, sold at our landing the other day, was $11,000. She is to run in the Kentucky river and Cincinnati trade. She left here yesterday for Cincinnati with 100 tons of pig iron.

The steamer Curlew is laid up at Pine Bluff, Arkansas river, waiting for water. She had 100 bales of cotton for Memphis engaged at $20 per bale. Plenty of cotton to come as soon as there are boats and water to bring it out.

The following are the boats announced to constitute the St. Louis and New Orleans packet line, and will no doubt prove the greatest steamboat line in the West: The Olive Branch, Ida Handy, Julia, J. C. Swon, Pauline Carroll, Edward Walsh, Luminary, Sultana, Empress, Continental, John J. Roe, W. R. Arthur, Leclede, Maria Denning, Constitution, Atlantic, Albert Pearce, Gladiator, Glasgow, Emma, Henry Amos, and Mary Boffinger.

ST. PAUL.

The Pioneer, of the 14th, has the following:

At 11 o'clock last evening, the Hawkeye State of the Northern Line, from St. Louis, Sunday, April 9th,